The Racine Journal.

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SYMPATHIZE WITH THE FILIPINOS

Appeal For Suspension of Hostilities and Independence Issued.

SIGNED BY PROMINENT MEN

Filipinos to be Encouraged to Form Stable Government and the U. S. is Asked to Acknowledge Its Independence and Withdraw Army.

BOSTON, March 14.—An appeal to the people of the United States urging that "all lovers of freedom" co-operate with them in an attempt to induce the government to suspend hostilities in the Philippines and confer with the Philippine leaders with a view of preventing further bloodshed by recognizing their independence upon a guarantee of protection to the property by the natives, has been issued over the signatures of more than a score of prominent men. The preamble describes the attitude of this government and the president toward the Filipinos before and since the war, and asserts that there is no reason for a change of opinion on the part of the anti-imperialists and on the contrary there is every reason for a continuance of the protest against the spirit of militarism and force, and they therefore urge co-operation to the following ends:

First—That our motive be to take immediate steps toward the suspension of hostilities in the Philippines and hold a conference with the Philippine leaders with a view of preventing further bloodshed upon the basis of recognition of their freedom and independence as soon as proper guarantee can be had of order and protection to property.

Second—That the United States shall tender its official assurance to the inhabitants of the Philippine islands that they will encourage and assist in the organization of such government in the islands as the people thereof shall prefer, and that upon its organization in a stable manner the United States in accordance with its traditional and prescriptive policy in such cases will recognize the independence of the Philippines and its equality among the nations and gradually withdraw all naval and military forces.

The signers are Ex-Governor George S. Boutwell, Mass.; Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, Vermont; Ex-Secretary of State John Sherman, Senator Donelson Caffery, Louisiana; W. Bourke Cochran, N. Y.; William H. Fleming, Georgia; Henry H. Johnson, Indiana; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Felix Adler, New York; David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University, California; Winslow Warren, Mass.; Herbert Welsh, Penn.; Leonard Woolsey Bacon, Conn.; Charles Francis Adams, Mass.; Samuel Bowles, Mass.; I. J. McGinty, Cornell University; Edward Atkinson, Mass.; Carl Schurz, N. Y.; Reverdy Johnson, Maryland; Herman Von Holst, Chicago University; Moorfield Storey, Mass.; Patrick A. Collins, Mass.; Theodore L. Cuyler, N. Y.; Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Mass.; Andrew Carnegie, N. Y.; Ex-Senator John G. Carlisle, N. Y.; Charles Eliot Norton, Harvard University; W. G. Sumner, Yale College; Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, N. Y.

FORFEITURE OF OFFICE CLAUSE.

A Deadlock It is Believed Will Occur at Madison Over This Amendment to Anti-pass Bill.

MADISON, March 14.—(Special to the Journal.)—The senate today passed a bill providing for the abolishment of the state land office unanimously under the suspension of rules. It puts the work under the supervision of the secretary of state and provides for two clerks and stenographer instead of the fifteen clerks now employed. The senate also passed a bill providing for th reorgonization of the Wisconsin Central. The bill imposing a tax of ten cents a ton on ice shipped out of the state by nonresidents was laid over until Thursday night.

The assembly this morning added the forfeiture clause to the anti-pass resolution and sent it to a third reading. This prepares the way for an interesting deadlock it is believed of the two houses. The senate having refused this amendment once. The assembly vote advancing the bill to a third reading was 52 to 31.

AGAINST EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Appellate Court at Chicago Decides That Express Cos. Must Furnish Revenue Stamps.

CHICAGO, March 14.—The appellate court sustained the decision of the lower court that express companies must furnish war revenue stamps on shipments instead of the shippers doing so.

GOOD ADVICE TO THE QUEEN.

MADRID, March 14.—The Correspondencia says the cabinet has advised the queen to ratify the treaty of peace without awaiting the reassembling of the cortes.

ENTEND TO FIGHT.

Machinists of the J. I. Case T. M. Co. Vote to Fight to the Bitter End.

D. D. Wilson, the grand foreman of the International Machinists Association, who came here to consult with the men out at the engine department at the J. I. Case T. M. Co. left for Chicago last night. Mr. Wilson with a committee of two, called at the Case T. M. Co. plant to confer with Mr. Peebles. The foreman refused to confer with the men but willingly met Mr. Wilson and talked the matter over. Mr. Wilson reported to the men that Mr. Peebles recalled the fact that the Case T. M. Co. were paying good wages and produced figures, but had little to say on the question at issue, that of engaging unskilled labor and giving the unskilled men the places of skilled mechanics. Mr. Wilson further said that Mr. Peebles informed him that certain of the men could come back to work but others could not, an intimation that discrimination was intended. Mr. Wilson is also quoted to have said that the night men have acted a little hasty in taking their tools and leaving before first consulting high officials of the association. A big meeting of the men was held at Odd Fellows hall last night and the men were nearly unanimous to remain out and fight to the bitter end. Another meeting is being held at the Trades and Labor hall this afternoon.

OBITUARY.

Burroughs.

Stephen Burroughs, an old resident of Somers, Kenosha county, died yesterday, aged 70 years. Deceased was a former railroad man and held the position of constructor of bridges and buildings for the C. & N. W. R. R. for 18 years. He was an honest and upright man and held in the very highest esteem by all who knew him. A wife and two children survive him. He was a member of Masonic Lodge No. 47, Kenosha. The funeral will take place at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon and the Masons will have charge of the services.

Goldsworthy.

Died, at Pawtucket, R. I., March 12th, 1899, John E. Goldsworthy, aged 56 years. Mr. Goldsworthy is a brother of H. Goldsworthy of this city and is well known to many of our readers, having attended the Racine High school during the time J. G. McMynn was principal. He afterwards attended the state university of Madison and was a member of the class of '62, after which he studied law for two years with O. S. Head of Kenosha. He then entered the Albany, N. Y., law school from which he graduated and was admitted to the New York court of appeals. He then entered the office of Ex-U. S. Senator Matthew Carpenter and later commenced the practice of law in Cameron, Mo. In 1872 he was married to Miss Sarah L. Stafford of Pawtucket, R. I., which city has been their home during the past 26 years. Mr. Goldsworthy was highly respected in the community in which he dwelt, holding the office of probate judge for a number of years. He was a Free Mason of high standing, having taken the 32d degree. He leaves a wife, three daughters and one son besides a mother brothers and sisters to mourn his death.

Burgess.

Hon. Lathrop Burgess died at the home of his son, D. L. Burgess, in Brighton, on Saturday at 4:30 a. m., after an illness of a week. He was born in Columbia county, N. Y., August 31, 1805, and was of English descent. He learned the trade of carpenter and joiner and followed that occupation many years. In 1838 he came with his family to the territory of Wisconsin making the journey by the lakes to Southport. He made a claim in Brighton township and when the land came into market bought 320 acres on which he built a house where he made his home many years. He assisted in the erection of the first house built in Burlington, Racine county. In 1865 Mr. Burgess removed to Kenosha where he worked at his trade, as carpenter, until 1883. He served his town, Brighton, 12 years as justice of the peace and represented this assembly district in the legislatures of 1852 and 1857. He was known as a man of strict integrity and honor and was kindly and genial in his intercourse with others.

NOT YET SOLD.

Report That E. Klinkert Had Sold His Kenosha Saloon Interests Denied.

A Kenosha telegram says: It is reported here today that the Schlitz Brewing Co., of Milwaukee has closed a deal with the Klinkert Brewing Co., of Racine by which all the business and property of the latter company in this city will pass into the hands of the Milwaukee company. The price paid is said to be $50,000. The Klinkert company owns several of the most valuable saloon sites in Kenosha and the transfer will nearly double the holding of the Schlitz Brewing company in this city.

A Journal representative met a representative of E. Klinkert and the report was denied. There had been some talk of a sale, but not with the Schlitz Brewing Co., and he did not believe that the sale would be arranged at all.

It Will Pay You

to send for a sample copy of The Milwaukee Weekly Sentinel, that well-known Republican and state paper.

A LONG TERM IN THE STATE PRISON

Short Man in Street Car Hold-up Sentenced Two and a Half Years.

HE WAS A KENOSHA BOY

William Bublitz His Name and Not William Berry—Tells His Story—Lars Frederickson Sent Up—Adams the Swindler an Old Hand.

The young man who entered the police office at Milwaukee and confessed that he was the short man implicated in holding up the M. R. & K. electric car in this city on the 3rd day of last February, and relieving conductor Buresh of his money, was taken up in the Municipal court yesterday afternoon and wanted to plead guilty. It was found that the law required a complaint to be made before a justice of the peace and accordingly he was taken before Justice W. W. Rowlands and charged with the crime. He waived examination and was bound over to the Municipal court in bonds of $200.

This morning at 11 o'clock he was arraigned in the court and pleaded guilty. He had given his name as William Berry, of Chicago, but admitted it was a wrong name, that his right name was William Bublitz, that his home was Kenosha, and that he had a sister living at that place.

In answer to questions put by Judge Flett he said that he was forced to commit the crime by "Slim," the other man. They came from Chicago together and hung about town awhile. "Slim" promised to pay his fare to Kenosha and they started from a barber shop on Washington avenue to take an electric car. When a short distance out, "Slim" pulled a gun and threatened to fix him if he did not as ordered. They got on the car. "Slim" held up the conductor with a gun and he went through the man's pockets. After they left the car "Slim" refused to give him a cent and he was obliged to sleep at the tramp house and "Slim" went to Orchestrion hall and that was the last seen of him. He told how he went to Milwaukee and was arrested and served in jail.

Judge Flett reminded the prisoner that the crime was a serious offense and could not go unpunished and gave the young man some good wholesome advice and then sentenced him to two years and six months in the state prison at Waupun, commencing at noon today, the first day to be in solitary confinement.

Bublitz is well known to the officers of Racine and Kenosha and since last fall detective Pfister has been looking after him, believing that he was implicated in a number of petty crimes here. At one time he was in the barber business on Sixth street and left his partner in the hole and at another time it was suspected that he robbed a barber shop on State street.

SENT TO JAIL.

On the 16th day of last January, Lars Frederickson was fired from a Chicago & Northwestern railway company, train, and when he struck the earth his hand was injured. He came from Duluth and had been stealing rides. The following day the police shipped him to Chicago. The next heard of him he had engaged Chicago lawyers and commenced suit against the railroad company for $10,000 damages. Yesterday afternoon he was found on State street begging and officer Harms arrested him. This morning in the Municipal court he was found guilty and sentenced to jail for fifteen days. Judge Flett warned him that he would be sent up for a year if he was not careful and he said, "all right." The man said his lawyers sent him to Racine and ordered him to remain here. He is off on law suits and papers found on his person indicate that he has been interested in a big damage suit at Duluth.

CASE ADJOURNED.

Anton Maen, charged with assaulting and stabbing Mrs. Steskal with a pocket knife, was arraigned in the Municipal court yesterday afternoon and pleaded not guilty. The case was adjourned to March 21 to await the results of the woman's injury. Bonds were fixed at $200 which he was not able to secure.

WORKED THE SAME GAME.

G. E. Adams, the slick fellow who worked Racine merchants for considerable on forged checks, has been at the same game before. The following from St. Cloud, Minn., no doubt alludes to the man under another name:

ST. CLOUD, Minn., March 4.—Last Saturday night F. Guy accepted a check for $64 from a man whom he had known as J. E. Sherman, who had been in the city some time, and had been in the habit of paying for his purchases in checks drawn on the Merchants bank.

Saturday afternoon he drew from the bank the balance, amounting to $250, and payment on the check given to Mr. Guy was refused. Several other merchants were swindled in the same way.

Since Adams escaped at Milwaukee the whole force at that place have been looking after him but he has not been captured.

Edgar Thomas was arraigned in the municipal court this morning on charge of assaulting Carl Anderson with a baseball bat and was fined $7 and costs or five days in jail. John Thomas, a brother of the accused boy, was dismissed. The case is a queer one. Carl Anderson has a twin brother and they are as near alike as two peas in a pod. The brother of Carl had a fight with the Thomas boys and appears to have come out first best. The Thomas boys laid for the Anderson lad and mistook Carl for him. Carl was struck on the head with a baseball bat and carried home senseless and Drs. Sorenson and Taylor were obliged to sew up his head. No warrant is out for Carl's twin brother charging him with assaulting the Thomas boy.

RACINE HARBOR.

What Captain Warren Has to Say About the Contemplated Improvements.

Captain J. G. Warren, of the United States engineers, in speaking of the contemplated harbor improvements and appropriations, said: "In addition to the improvements at Milwaukee, Racine receives an appropriation of $5,000 for the purpose of beginning the work of widening, deepening the harbor, and correcting the funnel shaped entrance. It is also provided that a contract for the completion of the work may be let at this time, provided it does not cost to exceed $67,650 in addition to the appropriation already made, to be paid for as the money shall be appropriated by law. Sheboygan receives $3,400 for the maintenance of its harbor, and $25,000 on account of a projected breakwater, with the privilege of entering into contracts for the completion of the job at a cost not to exceed $52,000 additional to be paid when the money is appropriated. Kenosha receives an appropriation of $50,000 to be used in deepening the basin and widening the harbor, and the removal of the present south pier. Contracts may be let for the completion of the work, provided the cost does not exceed $141,000 to be paid as the money becomes available by appropriation.

AVOID ALUM BAKING POWDERS,

Their Use Is Dangerous to Health.

The condemnation of alum as an unwholesome ingredient in baking powders by the Government authorities as well as by the Iowa and Minnesota State Boards of Health and physicians generally, has not deterred manufacturers of such powders from foisting them on the public. Following is a partial list of the condemned alum powders found in the stores in this section:

Calumet	Hatchet.
Atlas.	I. C.
Cameo.	Loyal.
Chapman's.	Primrose.
Chicago Yeast.	Reliable.
Crown.	Snow Ball.
Delicatesse.	White Cross.
Echo.	White Lily.
Gold Medal.	White Rose.
Grant's Bon Bon.	Zipp's Crystal.
Hotel.	

It is safe to reject all brands sold with a prize. All powders sold at twenty-five cents or less a pound are sure to be made of alum. Dr. Wiley, the Government Chemist, in his official examination of baking powders at the World's Fair, threw out all "alum powders," classing them as unfit for human food.

But the World's Fair could approve as well as condemn. After the most elaborate tests, it bestowed the highest award for purity, leavening power, keeping qualities and general excellence on Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

HEMMING THE REBELS IN.

Filipinos Make a Running Fight Before Wheaton's Troops and Are Scattered With Severe Loses.

MANILA, March 14.—6:30 p. m. Wheaton's column advanced today beyond the Pasig to the shore of Laguna De Bay, sweeping everything before them. The enemy made a running fight and suffered severe losses. The rebels avenue of communication north and south was closed and the American cordon is stretching over a mile from the river to the lake. The rebels are in force at Patros Laguana. Two of yesterday's wounded privates Stewart of the 20th and Munson of the 22nd are dead.

WASHINGTON, March 14—Gen. Otis cabled from Manila: "Until yesterday the field of operations here since capturing Caloocan has been of minor nature, consisting of driving back the small bands of insurgents with considerable loss to the latter. Yesterday Wheaton, with the Twentieth and Twenty-second infantry and the Oregon and Washington troops, a section of the Sixth artillery and a squadron of the Fourth cavalry, attacked a large force of the enemy and drove them back to the line of the Pasig river which he now holds. Two improvised gunboats in the lake captured considerable property. The insurgent loss is heavy, our own killed and wounded is slight, aggregating about thirty-five; mostly slightly wounded. The insurgents made no determined stand."

THE DEATH OF H. S. DURAND

Passed Away at an Early Hour This Morning at His Home in Chicago.

WAS A PIONEER OF RACINE

Identified With the Early Growth of the Belle City—President of the First Railroad — Established Banks and Laid Out La Crosse.

William Henry Miller received a brief message from Chicago this morning announcing the death of Henry S. Durand, one of the very earliest residents and pioneers of Racine. His death was not unexpected, as he had been gradually sinking for the past ten days, but the announcement will be received with profound sorrow by those who had known and had business transactions with Mr. Durand for many years.

Henry S. Durand was a wonderful man in his day. His business and executive ability made him conspicuous in the business circles of the northwest. He was born in Cheshire, Conn., Feb 13, 1817. He received a school education at Berlin Hartford Co., Conn. When 13 years of age he entered a store in Hartford, as clerk, where he remained two years. He was then apprenticed to Mr. E. Brandegree until of age. When 21 years of age he became agent for the Hartford & New Haven railway. In the spring of 1843 he located in Racine.

Here he established an extensive mercantile, produce and commission, lumber and coal business. He was also interested in the lumber business in Michigan, and owned five fine sailing vessels on the lakes. With three others he had the distinguished honor of buying the land and laying out the city of LaCrosse, and erected many private and public buildings there, and it is now one of the largest and handsomest cities in the northwest. He retired from the commercial and lumber business and devoted his time to the construction of the old Racine & Mississippi railroad, now the Southwestern Division of the C. M. & St. Paul R. R., and he was the president of the road for thirteen years.

At an early day he added in the organization of the Racine county bank, with a capital stock of $200,000, and he was a director and vice-president for many years. Later he organized the Commercial bank of Racine and was its president. It had a capital of $100,000.

In 1844 he was appointed agent of the Aetna Insurance company and issued the first policy in Wisconsin. In 1845 he commenced the adjustment of losses and during the forty years he was at that business it is estimated that he adjusted fully 20,000 claims. In May 1850 he became adjuster of the home insurance company, of New York, for Wisconsin and Minnesota and in 1857 was appointed general adjuster for the Northwestern states. Up to the time of his death he was connected with this company.

In 1871 he was one of the charter stockholders of the Manufacturers National bank and at the time of his death held a large block of the stock.

During this time Mr. Durand erected many handsome buildings in Racine; he aided in the erection of nearly all the churches and Racine College and was among the most liberal contributors to the cities enterprises, both public and charitable for forty-seven years. In 1852 he was an alderman of the city and was often honored with important political offices.

Seven years ago Mr. Durand removed to Chicago. He was a strong thinker, a strong writer, but not a strong debater. He was a good neighbor, true friend, a liberal man and a good Christian. A wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Durand and three daughters, Miss Frankie Durand, Chicago Mrs. Nellie Durand-Hall, Chicago; Mrs. Elida Durand-White, of Duluth, Minn.; a sister, Mrs. Francis A Miller, of Racine; a brother Frank L Durand, Rochester, N. Y.; and half brothers and sisters survive to mourn his death.

The remains will be brought to Racine for burial Thursday and the funeral arrangements will be announced tomorrow.

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E. M. Minten

Says: I want the farmers in the vicinity of Union Grove to know that I am selling farm machinery of all descriptions cheaper than they can buy it anywhere else in this county. If you don't believe it, call at my shop, and I will prove it.

The Farmers' Paper.

is The Milwaukee Weekly Sentinel. Why? Because it interests every person engaged in agricultural pursuits, besides in it you find the best state news, the most accurate market quotations, the best miscellany, and, in fact, the best of everything.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

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Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

COUNTY NEWS.

IVES GROVE.

Ives Grove, Wis., March 13, 1899.

Mr. R. E. Roberts breeder and shipper of Poland China swine and shropshire sheep, made several sales of blooded stock last week. He shipped one to Spencer, Ia., two to Thiensville, Wis., another to parties in Ozauke Co., Wis. which speaks well for the stock he raises.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bowers visited in Union Grove on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hay of Raymond Center visited at W. W. Hunter's on Sunday.

Several from this burg attended the dance at James Yates, new store on last Friday evening. All report a fine time.

Mrs. Hall is enjoying a visit from her two sons, Arthur and Herbert of Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. J. S. Blakey and Mr. Ervin Thomas of Union Grove, called at W. W. Hunter's one day last week.

Mr. Thomas Morgenson of Raymond Center, agent for all kinds of machinery, was seen on our streets on last Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hunter and C. A. Tuite attended a party given at Mr. George Hay's on last Friday evening.

Mrs. Louis Lee and Miss Mattie Lee of Sylvania were seen in our burgh one day last week.

Miss Lottie Gillett is visiting friends near Racine.

Mr. August Voight of the Layton house, Milwaukee, is moving out on his farm on account of his wife's poor health. We join with a host of neighbors in bidding them welcome to our community.

Don't forget the social on Wednesday evening, March 15th, at James Birchell's let everybody come.

RAYMOND.

Raymond, Wis., March 13, 1899.

Wild geese and ducks were seen the past week.

T. W. Fuller visited his family the first of last week.

B. George called on relatives and friends at the hub on Friday last.

Elmer Hay returned home last Wednesday after spending a week with S. Brice who was down with grippe, but is better at this writing.

Mr. Rudolph of Milwaukee spent Saturday and Sunday with his family west of the Center.

Mrs. Jones who visited Rochester friends the past three weeks, returned to her daughter, Mrs. Albert Lowers, last Wednesday.

Mr. Helding is suffering from a paralytic stroke since Monday of last week.

Mr. L. West spent Saturday in the Belle City.

F. Meyers sold a valuable cow to J. French of Franksville last week.

N. Wilson visited Racine last week.

WATERFORD.

Waterford, March 14, 1899.

Miss Lelia Palmer is spending a few weeks with her parents. She is employed as clerk in one of the stores of Racine.

Mrs. E. Cooper is reported very ill with pluerisy.

Mr Bomgarten has moved his family into Maggie Daniel's house, Mr. Christie will move into the rooms in W. Van Orsums house vacated by him.

A. L. and Miss Bessie Moe are visiting friends at Fayetteville, Walworth county.

At the last business meeting of the Epworth League Rev. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Perkins and Miss Delia Olsen were chosen as delegates to the district convention to be held at Waukesha April 7, 8, and 9th.

Aaron Leach was taken to the Northern hospital for the insane last Friday.

Mrs. R. Sawyer and son Robbie went to Lyons the first of the week. The latter has sold his liberty for the summer to his brother-in-law, Mr. C. Ensign.

Mr. W. Theisen and Mr. Clausen of Racine were in town Sunday, the latter was kept busy shaking hands with old friends here.

George Coombs will move his family to Ives Grove this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Ensign and Mr. and Mrs. H. Healey of Lyons were visiting "pa" and "ma" Sawyer the past week.

Mrs. E. Peterson of Rochester and Miss Flora Orvis of Silver Lake were calling on friends here Monday.

Mrs. H. Cooper is entertaining a sister-in-law from Kenosha county.

Mr. C. Healy of Lyons, will be here this week in the interest of the I. O. G. T.

Enjoy Home Life

by reading The Milwaukee Weekly Sentinel, price only 75c per year. Send order direct to "The Sentinel Co., Milwaukee, Wis."

JOSEPH PAVEL COMMITS SUICIDE

Locks Himself in a Room and Places Putty in Keyholes and Cracks.

AND PREPARES FOR DEATH

Fills a Stove Full of Coal and Saturates It With Alcohol—Lights It and Lays Down on the Bed—Inhales the Fumes and Dies.

Joseph Pavel, one of the most expert and best known tinsmiths in Racine, committed suicide between the hours of 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and 7 o'clock last evening, at his home 1436 Douglas ave., in a peculiar manner.

Mr. Pavel arrived at his home about 5 o'clock and informed his wife that he was going up stairs to do a job of tinning for a woman. His prolonged absence excited the attention of his wife and she went to the room and found the doors securely locked and at the same time detected the fumes of coal gas.

She aroused neighbors and Fred Schuneman procured a ladder, climbed up, opened a window and crawled in and opened the door. Mr. Pavel was then carried to another room and Dr. Collins was called and he with Herman Mueller and others worked to revive the man who did not appear to be dead, but it was of no avail and the police department and Coroner Strippie with the patrol wagon went to the place the belief prevailing that Mr. Pavel was still alive and that it would be necessary to take him to a hospital, but he was dead. A few moments after Coroner Strippie and Dr. Simms arrived.

Upon an investigation being made it was found that Mr. Pavel had ended his life in a peculiar manner. After entering the room he apparently closed the doors and then placed putty over the key holes, in the crack of every window and every other possible place where air might get into the room.

Then he placed a tinners stove in the center of the room, filled it with coal, charcoal and saturated it with alcohol and lighted it and then laid down on the bed and waited for death by suffocation. Another receptacle was also filled with coal and lighted.

Mr. Pavel was a Bohemian 45 years of age and had been employed by the late Frank Baumann many years and until of late was employed by Jacob Mohr, but had not been working the past ten days.

He was a member of the Bohemian Foresters lodge and well known among his countrymen.

It is said that twice before he attempted to end his life, first by hanging and then by taking poison.

Coroner Strippel empaneled a jury this morning and adjourned the inquest until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Besides a wife one daughter survives the suicide. The funeral will occur Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house.

BERRYVILLE.

Berryville, March 14, 1899.

An entertainment will be given at the Berryville school house on Friday evening, March 17th, by the pupils and friends of the district. Entertainment begins at 8 o'clock sharp. Don't miss it.

Divers in the British navy, before being passed as proficient in their craft, have to be able to work in 12 fathoms of water for an hour, and 20 fathoms for a quarter of an hour.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Awarded

Highest Honors, World's Fair

Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

The Racine Journal.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1899.

The Weekly Journal is a twelve-page paper, containing interesting correspondence from the county towns and the news of the county and county seat up to the morning of publication, Thursday of each week.

The Weekly Journal contains every week a telegraph report of important National and state matters, and the market reports, revised by good authorities.

The Weekly Journal gives the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and local gossip free from personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news, and in a readable form. The Weekly Journal is a family paper and will continue in its efforts to give the full satisfaction to its readers.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar ($1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premium offers are intended for all subscribers alike, subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

The premium list is as follows:

The Weekly Journal and Womans Home Companion one year, with "Panorama of our New Possessions," for $1.40.

The Weekly Journal and Womans Home Companion one year for 1.35.

The Weekly Journal and the Womans Home Companion one year and the new Home Illustrated Atlas of the World with maps in colors, 160 pages, for $1.50.

The Weekly Journal and Prof. Gleason's Horse Book $1.00.

The Weekly Journal and New York Weekly Tribune one year for $1.10.

The Weekly Journal and the Farm and Home one year for $1.00.

The Weekly Journal and Farm and Home one year, and Handy Atlas of the World, $1.25.

The Weekly Journal and the New York Weekly Press one year for $1.50.

The Weekly Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, $1.25. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean with the Weekly Journal both one year for $1.20.

The Weekly Journal and the Gentleman Farmer Magazine, both one year for $1.50.

Order Premium Wanted With Paper.

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of paying for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the proviso that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given so that there shall be no misunderstanding.

Reportorial Notes in and out the city.

Muddy streets.

The lake is clear of ice for a distance of ten miles east.

Cyclists are talking so soon in the season of bicycle paths.

Easter bonnets are beginning to be considered by the women folks.

The Fifth ward Republicans are talking of nominating Dr. McDowell for Alderman.

Six chickens were stolen from the hen coop of Martin Larson of Herrick's flats last night.

Wheelmen are being seen in greater numbers day by day as the days begin to warm up.

Builders venture the opinion that over 100 new buildings will be erected in Racine this year.

Mr. Walquist was taken suddenly sick at Robinson's drug store and was removed to his home in the patrol wagon.

There was a report in circulation this morning that the Labor party favored the nomination of A. C. Grier for mayor.

A valuable hunting dog stolen from the farm of Dr. Shoop, was found on Washington avenue last night by Officer Vogel.

Architect A. L. Flegel has purchased the property known as 1432 Main street, from R. Peterson of Chicago for $3,000, and will hereafter make his residence there.

A man named Henrickson was arrested this morning for begging on State street. Henrickson was the man who was injured on the C. & N. W. R. R. and brought suit for $10,000.

The crew of the tug Emma Bloecker, state that the tug did not spring a leak from bucking ice, but that one of the plates came loose on the bow of the boat and had to be boked on.

Peter Nelson sold the property at the corner of Washington avenue and Ninth street for F. W. Smith to Mrs. Jane Becker. Consideration private. Also for J. M. Miller a lot on Grand avenue to Mary Hartig.

Saturday afternoon a horse attached to a buggy belonging to Andrew Johnson ran away on Washington avenue. Before the animal could be stopped, it had wrecked the buggy, a bicycle belonging to J. B. Durgin, a wheelbarrow and a fence.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP HAS been in use for half a century. Some families have used it for three generations, and it is today the standard cough remedy of this country.

Before the discovery of One Minute Cough Cure, ministers were greatly disturbed by coughing congregations. No excuse for it now. Robinson Drug Co.

NOT TO ESTABLISH STATIONS.

Mr. Mathew Slush Does Not Think M. R. & K. Will do it Along the Line.

Mathew Slush, of the M. R. & K. Electric road, is in the city today. In an interview he said that he knew nothing about the Milwaukee people having purchased the road instead of leasing it. He admitted that there had been some figuring for the purchase of the Belle City Electric line and that he had written letters asking for price of stock but that was all. So far as he knew the M. R. & K., was not going to establish stations along the line and refuse to stop for farmers. He said that Mr. Beggs, manager of the Milwaukee and Racine lines was one of the best street men in the United States and would act for the best interests of the people.

Social and Personal.

M. R. Sklute and wife went to Chicago this morning on business.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Roy Love, a daughter, on February 25th.

Miss Edna H. Covert is confined to her home on Park avenue by sickness.

Mrs. L. A. Nelson and daughter are spending a few weeks at Chicago.

Assemblyman J. C. Wagner has returned from the Hot Springs, much improved in health.

Mrs. W. H. Laing is visiting her daughter Mrs. A. P. Armington, of Dixon Ill., and will be gone about a month.

Mr. John Rowlands of 1339 Douglas avenue is around smiling over the arrival of a bouncing baby boy at his home yesterday afternoon, weighing 12 pounds.

Alfred Nelson has returned from an extended trip in the northern part of the state. He reports plenty of snow and cold weather in that section of the country.

Mrs. J. Dunn of Lake avenue, has returned after a brief visit with friends abroad. During the absence of Mrs. Dunn, her residence was entered by burglars. An examination of the premises revealed that nothing of value was stolen.

A STABBING AFFRAY.

A Woman Stabbed in the Back and Anton Mach Narrowly Escapes Lynching -- He Was Badly Hurt--Denies Stabbing.

From Daily of March 13.

There was a cutting affray at the home of Mr. Steskal, No. 1433 Chestnut street, about 7 o'clock last night. Mrs. Steskal received a knife stab in the side; just under the ribs. Mrs. J. Sadowsky was kicked in the stomach and rendered senseless and Anton Mach, of Oakwood, accused of doing the cutting, but who denies it, was roughly handled and came near being lynched by a crowd of men who happened to hear of the assault.

The first intimation of trouble was when Mrs. Steskay rushed into the sample rooms of William J. Thies, No. 1326 Chestnut street and wanted the police called, stating that a man had stabbed her in the back and she showed where she was cut and there was blood running down her clothes. Mr. Thies told the boys in the place what had happened and sent one of them to call the police and the balance went to the Steskal house and found Mach laying on a lounge with a knife in his hand and he showed a disposition to stab them. He was roughly handled and pounded on the head and face and taken to Mr. Thies' place and when the patrol wagon arrived with Officers Bose, Anderson, George and Goetz in it the man was lying on the floor and there was cries of "hang him!" "lynch him!" With the assistance of Mr. Thies the crowd was quieted and the man loaded in the wagon.

A visit was made to the Steskal house and Officer George saw a woman laying on the floor as if dead. He forced an entrance and all efforts to arouse the woman failed and it was feared she was dying. Efforts were made to secure a doctor, but failed. In about half an hour the woman revived and said she had been kicked in the stomach and that Mrs. Steskal, who was stabbed, had gone to a doctor with her husband to have her wound dressed. Dr. Collins was the doctor who attended the wound and it is not serious. The woman kicked was Mrs. Sadousky. In the meantime Mach was taken to jail and he was literally covered with blood and his face was cut and one finger cut. He denied having done the cutting, but said that he went to the house to see Mr. and Mrs. Steskal who were his friends and that he became involved in a quarrel with a young fellow about farming and that the fellow did the cutting. On the other hand Mrs. Steskal said that Mach did it because she could not give him something to eat. The exact facts were hard to get at, but that it was a drunken row seems apparent.

Mach claims he came to town for a little amusement and he appears to have got it. The police learned this morning that Mach went to the place drunk and threatened to kill everybody and then went away. He came back and had a knife and attacked Mr. Steskal and when the wife attempted to go between them she was cut. Sadousky also got a clip on the head.

I cannot name the rare joys, the infinite delights that intoxicate me since taking Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents. Robinson Drug Co., Sixth St., State St., Wash. ave.

Now a lot of steel mills, said to number over thirty, are to combine against the Federal steel trust.

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a genius. The druggist handed him a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. Robinson Drug Co.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

A HOLD-UP MAN BEHIND THE BARS

William Perry Walks Into Milwaukee Police Station and Confesses.

HE IS THE SHORT MAN

Who Was Implicated in the Holding-Up of the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Electric Car on Feb. 3—Brought Here and Lodged in Jail.

From Daily of March 13.

Chief of Police J. W. Johnson received an urgent call from Detective Peck to visit Milwaukee yesterday afternoon, and he responded, taking with him Officer Edward Schumacher. It was believed that the call was in regard to the forger Adams, but such was not the case. It was to take charge of one of the men who stood up the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Electric car on the night of February 3d, at the corner of DeKoven avenue and Wisconsin street, relieving Conductor Frank Buresh of $23 and holding Motorman Frank Haas at bay, at the muzzle of a revolver. The man was William Perry and he made a full confession to the Milwaukee officers. The chief and Schumacher came back with the robber and locked him in jail at 11 o'clock last night.

Perry is about 24 years of age and a small man. He walked into the police station at Milwaukee yesterday morning and startled the desk sergeant by making a confession in effect that he was one of the men that held up the street car. The story was not believed at first, but was so accurate compared with the facts of the case that it was accepted as true. Perry said that his home was in Chicago. His father and mother died years ago and he earned a living for many years by blacking boots. Some weeks ago he met a big tall fellow at Chicago, whom he knew as "Slim." He was induced to leave Chicago and go on a tramp with "Slim." It took them from three to five days to reach Racine. They viewed the town and determined to do a job of some kind. At the corner of Twelfth and Wisconsin streets they stopped and boarded the electric car. At the time he had no idea that the car was to be held up, but "Slim" made it known to him as they stood upon the platform. Not a single person was on the car. When the car reached the curve at DeKoven avenue they placed handkerchiefs over the lower part of their faces. When the conductor came out to attend to the trolley "Slim" poked a gun under his nose and called upon him to hold up his hands and he did so. "Slim" then called to him, "you know your business," and he went through the conductor's pockets and took all the money he could find and wanted to take his watch, but "Slim" refused to allow it. When the motorman started to come in the car he was warned back and took the hint. They leaped off the car and he came down town and stayed at Orchestrion hall that night and the next morning went to Milwaukee. He says "Slim" went his own way and that he has never seen or heard of him to this day.

When he reached Milwaukee he hung around Silver City, near the Soldiers' Home, and was arrested on charge of vagrancy and was sent to jail for a term of thirty days and served his time. He said that he was tired of having the affair on his conscience and finally came to the conclusion that the best thing he could do was to confess and receive his punishment. Perry said that before coming to Racine he and "Slim" visited Milwaukee and Madison. In his opinion it was too hard work to keep dodging the police and now he wants to plead guilty and get his punishment.

Perry has the appearance of a "hobo," but is talkative and not a sharp and shrewd criminal, although he confessed that he had been arrested at Chicago and had committed a number of burglaries at Milwaukee.

He was the "short" man in the deal and the conductor of the car that brought him down from Milwaukee last night was the same one stood up and Perry said to the officers that is the man we held up. The conductor did not appear to notice the man particularly, but will be asked to look at him later.

Beautiful women everywhere owe their matchless loveliness to the use of Rocky Mountain Tea. Plain women made attractive by this great remedy. Robinson Drug Co., Sixth St., State St., Wash. ave.

Japan wants to hold a world's exposition in 1902 in order to show the world the great progress its people have made in imitating the ways and things of foreigners. There is no doubt a surprise awaits some manufacturers to see how successfully the Japs have counterfeited and imitated their products.

Note—You can't expect to do away with face blemishes in a week's time. Keep on taking Rocky Mountain Tea. You'll have a lovely complexion. Robinson Drug Co., Sixth St., State St., Wash. ave.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Residence of Geo. Freeman Totally Destroyed by Fire and His Factory Also Damaged.

The residence of George Freeman, located on Center street was totally destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock this morning, together with all the contents involving a loss of between $2,000 and $3,000. Mr. Freeman and family were awakened by smoke and barely escaped in their night clothes. All of their wearing apparel was burned, in fact there was nothing left. There was an insurance of $800 on the house and $700 on the furniture. The fire is supposed to have caught from a stove.

At 7 o'clock, a few hours later, Mr. Freeman suffered a second loss by fire. The factory in which he is interested and located on Fifteenth street, was damaged. The fire broke out in the tinning room, burned through the roof and threatened the plant. An alarm was sounded and the fire department responded and easily subdued the flames. At the office it was learned that the loss would amount to nearly $2,000 and that it was covered by insurance.

OBITUARY.

Korizek.

From Daily of March 13.

Frank Joseph Korizek died Sunday morning at his home, No. 1100 Chestnut street, of disease incident to old age. In the death of Mr. Korizek there passes away one of the oldest and most honored residents of this state and a pioneer of Racine county. He had lived here the past fifty years, was a kind hearted, honest and upright man and as gentle as a woman, and no person ever saw him except as courteous and pleasant. He was born in Moravia, in 1820 and came to Racine in 1854. In 1860 he started The Slavic Amerikansky, the first newspaper in the United States to be printed in the Bohemian language. He set his own type and run the paper off on a Franklin hand press, the office being in a dwelling house on the north side of the river. In 1861 the name of the paper was changed to The Slavic. He published it until 1863, when the late Charles Jonas, consul at Prague, purchased the paper and became its editor. The growth of the paper was phenomenal and it had the largest circulation of its kind in the world. Mr. Korizek was also a musician of considerable ability and organized the first band in Racine. He also taught many of the present musicians of the city how to play.

His wife died some nine years ago and his surviving children are Mrs. E. C. Buehler and Frank and August Korizek, of this city; Mrs. George Norton, of Thompson, Montana; Mrs. V. Snyder, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Charles Jonas, of Crefeld, Germany, and Anthony Korizek of Helena, Montana. They will have the sympathy of all in their sad hour of affliction. The funeral will take place Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from 1100 Chestnut street.

Burgess.

Lathrop Burgess passed away Saturday morning at 4:30 o'clock at his home in Brighton, Kenosha county. Mr. Burgess was 93 years old and one of Kenosha county's oldest and most respected residents. He came to Wisconsin in 1836 and settled on the old homestead in Brighton, where he has since lived. He represented his district in the assembly three terms and has always been a representative citizen. The last years of his life were spent with his son, D. L. Burgess, who took the care of the farm on himself some years since. The funeral took place from the house at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Goldsworthy.

Henry Goldsworthy received a telegram this morning from Central Falls, R. I., announcing the death of His oldest brother, J. E. Goldsworthy. Deceased was a former old resident of Racine and was educated in the public schools.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP IS UNequalled for bronchitis, loss of voice, hoarseness, and other throat and lung affections. It cures more quickly than any other medicine.

A bill will be introduced in the next senate to require a plurality in each state legislative branch to elect a United States senator, so it is said. But the senate can in no wise change the constitution. What the people want is an amendment to the Federal constitution that senators be elected by a direct vote of the people.

Happy is the man or woman who can eat a good hearty meal without suffering afterward. If you cannot do it, take Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat, and cures all forms of Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Robinson Drug Co.

Dr. Mitchell says in difficult cases of Anemia, he adds cod-liver oil half an hour after each meal and he likes to use it in an emulsion; that he has watched with growing surprise some listless, feeble, creature gathering flesh, color and wholesomeness of mind and body from this treatment.

"Scott's Emulsion" is cod-liver oil combined with hypophosphites. It regenerates tissue, invigorates the nerves and brain, enriches the blood and adds fat and strength.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention that you read this generous offer in the Racine "Weekly Journal."

In May next the European peace conference comes off with the Russian Emperor as sponsor at The Hague. Meanwhile there is not one solitary power in Europe contemplating the slightest disarmament, every one of them are either preparing for increased armies and navies or else regretting as does the minister of France that the lack of population alone prevents his country from having as large an army as has Germany. The Russian Emperor is conscripting in some of his provinces for more soldiers and a veritable reign of militarism prevails throughout his empire, and not only that but has prepared the way for an onslaught on Belgrade by taking offense at an imaginary slight on the part of Belgrade society on his minister.

The state factory inspector with the aid of an assistant might possibly enforce the state law which requires the doors of certain kinds of buildings to open outwards. The law is violated day after day, but nothing is done to enforce the law which is a good one.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Health is Wealth.

DR. E. C. WEST'S
NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT

THE ORIGINAL, ALL OTHERS IMITATIONS.

Is sold under positive **Written Guarantee**, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Dizziness, Wakefulness, Fits, Hysteria, Quickness, Night Losses, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains, Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium, or Liquor, which leads to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. At store or by mail, $1 a box; six for $5; with **written guarantee to cure or refund money. Sample package**, containing five days' treatment, with full instructions, 25 cents. One sample only sold to each person. At store or by mail.

The Robinson Drug Co., Racine, Wis., sole agents.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

ROBINSON DRUG CO.

Zahn Dry Goods Co.,

428 MAIN ST.

Our New Muslin Underwear

We have just opened up and placed on sale today an entirely new stock of ladies' muslin undergarments, all the newest and dainties undermuslins, marked at specially low introductory prices—on display on the center table. See them displayed in the south show window.

The new fancy silks just in today, a handsome showing of the new spring silk creations, entirely new effects 85c to 1.50 a yard.

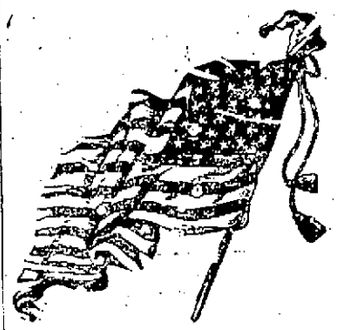
More new dress goods—another shipment placed on sale today, new fancies, new check suitings, new novelty silk and wool plaids, new skirting plaids, new shades in ottoman and poplin cords.

New black crepons—another new lot on sale, exclusive new styles in dress and skirt patterns—no two alike—98c to 3.50 a yard.

New juby trimmings, ruffilings and ruchings, and allover yokings just in today.

NEARLY

Fifty-eight Years Old ! ! !



It's a long life, but devotion to the true interests and prosperity of the American People has won for it new friends as the years rolled by and the original members of its family passed to their reward, and these admirers are loyal and steadfast today, with faith in its teachings, and confidence in the information which it brings to their homes and firesides.

As a natural consequence it enjoys in its old age all the vigority and vigor of its youth, strengthened and ripened by the experiences of over half a century.

It has lived on its merits, and on the cordial support of progressive Americans.

It is "The New York Weekly Tribune," acknowledged the country over as the leading National Family Newspaper.

Recognizing its value to those who desire all the news of the State and Nation, the publishers of The Journal, (your own favorite home paper) has entered into an alliance with "The New York Weekly Tribune" which enables him to furnish both papers at the trifling cost of $1.10 per year.

Every farmer and every villager owes to himself, to his family, and to the community in which he lives a cordial support of his local newspaper; as it works constantly and untiringly for his interests in every way, brings to his home all the news and happenings of his neighborhood, the doings of his friends, the condition and prospects for different crops, the prices in home markets, and, in fact, is a weekly visitor which should be found in every wide awake, progressive family.

Just think of it! Both of these papers for only $1.10 a year.

Send all subscriptions to THE JOURNAL, Racine Wis.

As the season of the year when pneumonia, la grippe, sore throat, coughs, colds, catarrh, bronchitis, and lung troubles are to be guarded against, nothing "is a fine substitute," will answer the purpose," or is "just as good" as One Minute Cough Cure. That is the one infallible remedy for all lung, throat or bronchial troubles. Insist vigorously upon having it if "something else" is offered you. Robinson Drug Co.

First publication Feb. 9, 1899.
STATE OF WISCONSIN — COUNTY Court—Racine County—In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Heselden, deceased.

Letters of administration having been issued by this court to Mary C. Hay as administratrix of the estate of Thomas Heselden, deceased, late of said county of Racine:

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this court.

It is further ordered that six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered that this court will at a regular term thereof, to be held on
Tuesday, the 5th day of September, A. D., 1899,
at the office of the judge of said court at the city of Racine in said county, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Thomas Heselden, deceased.

It is further ordered that within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this court will receive, examine and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given; by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Weekly Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Racine.

Dated, this 7th day of February, A. D., 1899.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

5t

First publication March 9, 1899.
COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY—In Probate.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Catherine Dupulik, deceased.

On reading and filing an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Catherine Dupulik, late of the city of Racine in the county of Racine and state of Wisconsin deceased, and also the accompanying petition of S. P. Schwinn representing, among other things, that the said Catherine Dupulik lately died; that said instrument in writing is the last will and testament of said deceased, and that S. P. Schwinn, the said petitioner, is the identical person named and appointed in and by said last will and testament as executor thereof; and praying that a time and place be appointed for proving said will.

It is ordered that said petition and proofs of said instrument be heard before this court on
Tuesday, the fourth day of April A. D., 1899,
at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the county judge of said county, in the city of Racine in said county.

And it is further ordered that public notice thereof be given to all persons interested by the publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to the time herein appointed for proving said will, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

Dated March 3, 1899.
Martin J. Gillen, Attorney at Law. 4t

First publication Feb. 3, 1899.
STATE OF WISCONSIN — COUNTY Court—Racine County—In Probate.

Notice is hereby given that at the regular term of the county court of said Racine county, to be held in the court house in the city of Racine, in said county, on
Tuesday, the 7th day of March, 1899,
or as soon thereafter as the matter can be reached, the following matter will be heard and considered:

The petition of Lena M. Ross for the appointment of an administrator of the estate of John J. Ross, deceased, late of the town of Yorkville in said county.

Dated Feb. 3, 1899.

By order of the court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

4t

First publication March 2, 1899.
COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY—In Probate.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Edward Richards, deceased.

On reading and filing an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Edward Richards, late of the town of Raymond in the county of Racine and state of Wisconsin deceased, and also the accompanying petition of John F. Moyle representing, among other things, that the said Edward Richards lately died; that said instrument in writing is the last will and testament of said deceased, and that he the said petitioner is the identical person named and appointed in and by said last will and testament as executor thereof; and praying that a time and place be appointed for proving said will.

It is ordered that said petition and proofs of said instrument be heard before this court, on
Tuesday, the 4th day of April, A. D. 1899,
at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the county judge of said county, in the city of Racine in said county.

And it is further ordered that public notice thereof be given to all persons interested by the publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to the time herein appointed for proving said will, in the "Racine Journal," a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

Dated February 27, 1899. 4t

First publication Jan. 12, 1899.
COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY—In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Heselden, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Mary C. Hay, representing among other things that Thomas Heselden, late of the town of Raymond in the county of Racine and state of Wisconsin, died intestate, on or about the 12th day of November, A. D., 1895, leaving real and personal property situated in said county; that said petitioner is the daughter of said deceased; and praying that Mary C. Hay be appointed administratrix of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this court on
Tuesday, the 7th day of February A. D., 1899,
at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the judge of said county court in the city of Racine in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Racine Weekly Journal a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

Dater January 20, 1899.
Waller & Gittings, Attorneys. 4t

"50 YEARS' IMPROVEMENTS IN FARMING,"

Published by the NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Second Edition.

32 Pages, 18 by 12½ inches.

A general review of the advances and improvements made in the leading branches of farm industry during the last half century.

Special articles by the best agricultural writers, on topics which they have made their life study.

Illustrations of old fashioned implements.

A vast amount of practical information

A valuable aid to farmers who desire to stimulate production and profit.

Extremely interesting and instructive.

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Racine, WIS.

READ the DAILY JOURNAL

PLOW CO. GET A BIG JUDGEMENT

Judge Fish Files Order in the Suit of Plows Works vs. Niles & Scott Co.

BEEN IN COURT TEN YEARS

Suit Was Brought For $30,000 Damages on Account of Defective Wheels—Appealed to the Supreme Court—Heard by Referee Flett.

Late yesterday afternoon Judge Frank M. Fish filed the following order in the circuit court, hearing upon the celebrated case of the J. I. Case Plow works vs. Niles & Scott Co.:

Circuit Court for Racine County—J. I. Case Plow Works, Plaintiff, vs. Niles and Scott Company, Defendant.

The above entitled action having come on for a trial and hearing upon the report of the referee apointed herein and upon the motion of the plaintiff to confirm said report and upon the exceptions of the defendant thereto, and the respective parties having been heard in support of said motions, and having thereafter filed briefs thereupon, it is hereby

Ordered, that the findings of fact of said referee be and the same are hereby confirmed and that the conclusions of law be and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"That the plaintiff is entitled to judgment against the defendant for the sum of four thousand forty-three and 08-100 dollars, less the sum of $2,707.33 balance unpaid upon the contract price together with interest on $1,793.07 from Aug. 22, 1889, to Aug. 15, 1890, and on $914.28 from April 15, 1890, to Aug. 15, 1890, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $2,852.14, leaving a net balance due the plaintiff of the sum of $2,692.94, and upon such sum plaintiff is entitled to interest from Aug. 15, 1890, to March 27, 1893, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum and at the rate of 6 per cent from such date, together with its costs and disbursements.

By the Court.

Frank M. Fish, Judge.

For the past ten years this case has been in the courts. It is one of interest to the manufacturing world. The J. I. Case Plow works brought action against the Niles & Scott company of Indiana, engaged in the manufacture of wheels for agricultural implements, to recover damages sustained by reason of the breach of warranty of 11,000 such wheels, ordered and purchased of the defendant under a written contract dated Aug. 16, 1888. The wheels were warranted not to break and the plaintiff received 11,000 of them and paid therefor the sum of $7,331.12; that at the time such wheels were defective in material, construction and workmanship, and were totally unfit for the uses and purposes for which the plaintiff purchased them, to its damage of $7,331.12; that the plaintiff, at great expense, and relying on said guarantee, placed large numbers of such wheels upon plows, cultivators, etc., and placed the same on the market, and when said tested said wheels were found worthless, and a large number of such plows, cultivators, etc., were returned by the various purchasers of the same, and the plaintiff was put to $5,000 expense in the premises, and by reason of such defective wheels, it lost the sale of a large number of its machines and implements and suffered injury to its business and reputation.

The defendant denied that it made any other or further warranties than those expressed in the contract, and it alleged that prior to making the contract, samples of wheels were carefully examined and tested by the plaintiff, and that it had full knowledge of the principle of the construction, etc., and set up a counter claim, first for the balance due on the wheels of $1,793.07 and second $914.28 due on another alleged contract, and demanded judgment with interest.

The plaintiff in reply insisted that it was not liable for the alleged claims and went on to show that the wheels in question did not give satisfaction, owing to the poor construction and material.

The amount sued for by the J. I. Case Plow company was between $25,000 and $30,000. The case was tried before Judge Fish of the circuit court. A judgment was rendered in favor of the Plow company for $4,655.54, and judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff for the difference between the sum and the amount found due on the defendant's counterclaim with costs. Both parties filed exceptions to the findings and separately appealed.

The supreme court reversed the judgment of the circuit court on each of the appeals and sent the case back for a new trial.

The case was then heard by Judge David Flett as referee, to hear, try and determine. Sometime ago the decision of Referee Flett was handed in and the order of Judge Fish practically sustains all of the findings of the referee, especially in the amount of damages, the only change being a slight difference in computing the interest.

Whether another appeal will be taken in the case is not known.

NINE DEATHS IN REGIMENT.

47th New York Loses That Many in Porto Rican Service.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The transport Manitoba arrived from San Juan, Porto Rico, with the Forty-seventh New York. One soldier died on the passage. Since leaving here last October the regiment has lost only nine men. One was murdered, and one accidentally killed, two suicided, and the others died from natural causes.

FIRE AT DRIVER'S.

Spontaneous Combustion Causes a Fire in the Shavings Vault.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night the watchman at the Thomas Driver & Sons Manufacturing company discovered fire in the brick shavings vault in close proximity to the engine and boiler room. The whistle of the factory was sounded and an alarm was sent in to which the fire department responded. A hole was cut in the roof and a stream of water poured on the burning shavings. No particular damage resulted. It would have been impossible for the fire to have spread to the engine room or factory as the vault is perfectly air tight. Mr. John Driver stated this morning that the painters who had been at work in the building had left some rags in the vault and that they had been ignited from spontaneous combustion.

WILL NOT PASS LEGISLATURE.

Anti Cigarette Bill, Sparrow Bounty Bill and Bill Allowing Women to Vote on Liquor License.

(Special to the Journal.)

MADISON, Wis., March 10.—The senate today passed without discussion Senator Whitehead's bill requiring employers of female help to provide seats for their use when not in active service. Ten other minor senate bills were passed. The assembly bill appropriating $10,000 to the purchase of a silver service for the battleship Wisconsin and medals was concurred in. Seven bills were killed.

A bill providing for the abolishment of the state land office was laid over until Tuesday.

Mosher's memorial to congress urging aid to American shipping was concurred in.

Chief Clerk Newell made the following report on assembly bills: Introduced, 515; referred, 33; senate bills received and referred, 37; bills reported and pending, 275; bills in committee, 311; indefinitely postponed, 80; passed assembly, 65. The anti-cigarette bill and the one to allow women to vote on the liquor license were reported unfavorably, also the sparrow bounty bill. Seven bills were passed and a dozen sent to a third reading.

IN POLITICAL CIRCLES.

Republican Caucus and Convention Called--Gossip About Candidates.

By reference to another column of the Journal today, it will be seen that the Republican caucus has been called for March 17 and the city convention for March 18, just after the Democratic caucus and convention. It is stated on authority that Peter B. Nelson will probably be nominated for mayor on the Republican ticket without any opposition, and that Henry Schroff will have no opposition for the nomination of city clerk. James Leaugrand and Jacob Anderson are the two candidates for assessor and D. J. Morry is a candidate for justice of the peace.

The Democrats will make an effort to prevail upon Michael Higgins to run for mayor. No name has been heard for city clerk and no one appears to want to run for justice of the peace. John Lichter has been named for assessor. It looks like Jonas Hoyle on the Republican ticket in the First ward for alderman, and Jacob Lauer on the Democratic ticket. David Lawton will probably succeed himself in the Second ward, and the Democrats will run Michael Zirbes in the Third ward. No candidate has yet been named by the Republicans. Chas. Brearley can have the Republican nomination in the Fourth ward with Democrats to hear from. J. S. Austin has been suggested as a candidate on the Republican ticket for alderman in the Fifth ward. The Sixth and Seventh wards have not been heard from. Candidates for the office of supervisor are not yet very numerous.

MONEY FOR COALING STATIONS.

$400,000 Available for Such Purposes Under Naval Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Under the naval appropriations bill the bureau of equipment is authorized to expend $400,000 for coaling stations at different ports where they may be desired. The location of these stations is wholly in the discretion of the secretary of the navy, but he will no doubt be guided by the recommendations of Admiral Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment. The admiral has not yet made any recommendations but it is known that he believes there should be some good coaling depots at Manila and San Juan, Porto Rico, also at Guam. Besides these he believes there should be a very large coaling depot in the vicinity of Shanghai, China, to supply the United States vessels cruising in the North China sea, and Japanese waters. It is also probable a coaling station and depot will be located somewhere on the main coast. There is no such station north of Cape Cod and the naval officers have reported the need of one at that point.

JEALOUS HUSBAND'S DEED.

CHICAGO, March 10.—In a fit of jealousy James Medgram, an Italian laborer, shot his wife Theresa, and sent a bullet through his own heart. The woman is dead. It is believed Medgram will recover.

SIX CRIMINALS STRETCH HEMP

Double Hanging of Man and Woman Takes Place in Canada

WOMAN NERVY TO THE LAST

While the Man Was More Dead Than Alive—Bloodthirsty Crowd Outside Clamor For Admittance—Other Hangings.

ST. SCHALASTIQUE, Que., March 10.—Mrs. Cordelia Poirier and Samuel Parslow, her lover, were hanged this morning for the murder of Isidora Poirier, the woman's husband.

Mrs. Poirier was the organist of the Roman Catholic church at St. Jerome. Parslow sang in the choir. Parslow cut Poirier's throat while the latter was drunk. Parslow and Mrs. Poirier both confessed to the crime and endeavored to put the responsibility on the other.

Their necks were both broken. Mrs. Poirier was collected throughout. On the scaffold she shook hands with the hangman without a tremor. A crowd of 600 inside the jail jeered at her, but her composure did not desert her and at the suggestion of the executioner she turned and faced the jeerers. She stood erect and prayed to the last. Parslow was more dead than alive when the drop fell. The condemned were prevented from seeing each other by a screen placed between them. Outside a crowd of 2,000 tried with a beam to batter down the gate in the jail yard, and were only made to desist by the police firing revolvers in the air. The behavior of the crowd inside was such that the priests had to reprove them from the scaffold.

OTHER HANGINGS.

GLASGOW, Ky., March 10.—John Franklin was hanged this morning for the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Bowles. He professed to have experienced religion and stepped to the scaffold smiling.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 10.—Louis Roesel hanged today for the murder of James C. Pitts. Roesel worked for Pitts, who was reputed wealthy. The object of the crime was robbery.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 10.—Frank N. Sheldon, on trial the second time for murder, committed suicide in the jail here today.

SAVANNA, Ga., March 10.—John Charlton, colored, was hanged for the murder of meat inspector Harry McLeod by accident while trying to kill another man.

RE-ENFORCEMENTS FOR OTIS.

Transport Grant Arrives With 1700 Men—Rebel Incendiaries Active.

MANILA, March 10, Noon.—The rebel incendiaries landed at the village of Pandacan last night for the purpose of terrorizing the inhabitants who don't sympathize with the insurrection. A number of native houses were destroyed. With the exception of San Pedro Macati where the Filipino sharpshooters incessantly annoy the American troops. Matters are unusually quiet along the line. The weather is much cooler.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—A cablegram dated Manila today says the transport Grant arrived with troops in good condition. The Grant carried Gen. Lawton and the Fourth infantry and four companies of the Seventeenth infantry. This adds to the troops under the command of Otis 42 officers and 1716 men.

FIX SCALE OF WAGES.

Coal Operators and Miners Meet at Springfield, Ill., to Adjust Difference.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., March 10.—The joint convention of coal operators and miners concluded this morning with the adoption of an agreement and scale reported by the joint committee. It ratifies the Pittsburg agreement to remain in effect till March 31, 1900. The machine differential will be fixed by arbitration. The scale is substantially the same as last year. The price at Virden and Pana were left at 40 cents. The operators at the Virden district some days ago gave notice that they would not be bound by an agreement. It is understood the operators and miners will call on the state board of arbitration to fix the price.

PITTSBURG, March 10.—Committees of coal operators, miners of the Pittsburg district, are in conference to arrange a scale for the coming year. Indications are for an amicable agreement. Pig iron is quoted at $14.

M'KINLEY'S CONTEMPLATED TRIP

Leaves Washington Monday For a Two Week's Visit at Thomasville, Ga.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Senator Hanna saw the president today and made final arrangements for the president's trip to Thomasville, Ga. The party leaves here at six next Monday afternoon and will consist of the president and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart; Senator and Mrs. Hanna and Assistant Secretary Cortelyou. It is probable the party will remain at Thomasville a couple of weeks or longer if public business will permit.

HIS LAST DIVE.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Thos. P. Donaldson, the diver who fractured his skull in a dive into a tank at Madison Square Garden Wednesday, died today.

Confidence

Women confide their troubles to Mrs Pinkham and rely upon her advice.

Mrs. Pinkham's counsel is safe counsel. Woman's life is a constant crisis. From girlhood to womanhood, then to motherhood and so on to the perils of the "change of life." The history of every step is on Mrs. Pinkham's records thousands of times and her vast experience and confidential advice is at the free disposal of every woman who writes to her for aid. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

"Your Medicine Is a Godsend" Writes Mrs. Phillips.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I want to thank you for what you have done for me. When I wrote to you last June, I was almost a total wreck from female weakness. I was troubled with irregular and painful menstruation, leucorrhœa, bearing-down pains, soreness, and swelling of abdomen; pain at right and left of womb; headache, backache, nervousness, and could neither eat nor sleep well.

"Since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Liver Pills, and using your Sanative Wash, I do not feel like the same person. I am so glad that I wrote to you, for you have helped me very much. My nerves are stronger and more steady than ever before in my life, and my backache and all those terrible pains are gone. Before taking your medicine I weighed less than one hundred and thirty pounds. I now weigh one hundred and fifty-five pounds. My friends say I look better than they ever saw me, and I know that I feel better than I have for a good many years. I think your medicine is a godsend to poor, weak women."—**Mrs. Carrie Phillips, Anna, Illinois.**

Mrs. Barnard Cured by Mrs. Pinkham.

"DEAR FRIEND—I feel it my duty to express my gratitude and thanks to you for what your medicine has done for me. I was very miserable and losing flesh very fast, had bladder trouble, fluttering pains about the heart and would get so dizzy and suffered with painful menstruation. I was reading in a paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, so I wrote to you, and after taking two bottles I felt like a new person. Your Vegetable Compound has entirely cured me and I cannot praise it enough."—**Mrs. J. O. Barnard, Milltown, Washington Co., Me.**

The women of America have in Mrs. Pinkham a confidential friend whose advice is always at their disposal, free of charge. The knowledge that women only assist Mrs. Pinkham in her correspondence with women about health, makes it possible for the full details to be given, without hesitation.

Mrs. Cobb Cured of a Great Affliction.

"I think it is my duty to write you what your wonderful medicine has done for me. I suffered with itching of the external parts for six years, and was in misery day and night. I lost flesh and became weak. I tried everything I could think of. My husband wanted me to see a doctor, but I could not consent to that. He then wanted me try your medicine, and this I agreed to do. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also used the Sanative Wash, and am to-day a changed woman. I am free from my misery, and can go to bed and sleep like a baby. I can work with comfort, and it does not tire me as it did to walk. Your remedies have done wonders for me, and cannot be praised enough. I would not be without them. They cured me of a great affliction, and why should they not cure others? I would advise every suffering woman to give them a trial."—**Mrs. J. S. Cobb, Bridgeton Center, Me.**

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills.

A Great Clubbing Offer!

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THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1899.

ITS WORK WELL DONE.

Large as are the appropriations made by the congress just ended, they are by no means to be assumed as partaking of extravagance. Aggregating as they do a little over $1,600,000,00, deducting the war sums, the excess represents the larger and growing needs of the nation. While it is very true some economy might be exercised yet there can be no assemblages of the people as represented by congress where the same business economy in some of the smaller items can be or will be practiced as in ones private business. The congress just ended has passed through an epoch and history making period. It has seen the commencement and the end of a victorious war waged by the country and its introduction on the threshhold of a new career. It has witnessed the complete triumph of our newer navy and the grand success of our soldiers on the land, and far off in the Orient it sees the glorious banners of the United States waving over a land once devastated by Spanish despotism.

It has seen the establishment of our flag over the Hawaiian islands and the acquisition of a fair land, which cannot but add to our already vast trade and afford more room for expanding Americanism. In the West Indies it has seen the liberation of a people cruelly oppressed and incidently with that triumph had added to its own territory fertile islands that too will add their contributions to our welfare and their own as well.

It is true one desired matter has been held in abeyance, that reformation of our finances and the safe guarding into legislation the pledges of the Republican party platform, promised. But this is surely to come with the next session of the incoming congress. If the proposed Nicaragua canal has proceeded no further than the authorization of sufficient funds to do the necessary explorations, it has been because the path of prudence was deemed best.

The war legislation has been everything that was patriotic and commendable. It responded at once to the words of the president and the needs of the country, and in the closing hours authorized the construction of twelve formidable vessels of war. Its financial legislation connected with war needs was prompt and business like. It held back no funds and all the bonds it authorized were not needed to be issued. If then it enacted no financial legislation, its first work will cause its memory to be fragrant with the people, for the prompt enactment of the Dingley protective tariff law at once revived the fainting spirits of the nation, so long depressed and made weary by the Democratic business and trade destroying Wilson tariff. It enacted a national bankruptcy law much improved over the one enacted during the war of the rebellion, and while there were and is now honest differences of opinion as to its necessity or advisability, yet it must be said it did its work well.

The closing incidents of the war with Spain congress took in hand and patriotically joined in with the president and confirmed his excellent work. The curtain has been rung down and the scene rises upon a country flushed with its triumph and yet how tempered with the justice of a victor. It has been signally modest in realizing all the fruits of victory, and there is not a power on earth winning the rich results we did, that would have paid any money to the defeated, but on the contrary would not only have taken possession of the territory but certainly have also exacted many millions of dollars in addition.

The fifty-fifth congress will pass into history with the name of a history making congress and with the record of faithfully doing its full duty, and if some minor faults may be claimed, in the grander scope of its work and its splendid exhibition of patriotism it will stand in the highest estimation of the country.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The river and harbor bill carried an appropriation of $37,000,000 of which amount New York is credited with $12,000,000. It was no surprise that the New Yorkers have entertained Speaker Reed with a fine banquet on the occasion of his passing through there to his home.

Chairman Cannon of the house appropriation committee says the war with Spain cost the nation the sum of $482,562,083. This fact was elicited growing out of the discussion over the aggregate appropriation with Dockery. The fact is deducting the war cost and expenses really belonging to the war, the increased appropriations of the last congress are in no wise beyond the natural increase of population as will be seen from the following table:

Ordinary expenses, Fifty-first congress	$1,035,680,109.54
Ordinary expenses, Fifty-fifth congress	1,084,327,932.81
Increase	$49,647,823.27 or 5 per cent.
Population of United States, 1890	60,000,000
Population of United states, 1898	75,000,000
Increase	15,000,000 or 25 per cent.

There is no use for the Democratic press to carp upon increased extravagance. The Republican party have done well, and if there are some who criticise it on the millions it is responsible for, what about the millions it appropriates for which it is not responsible for, but yet which the honor of the nation demands shall be duly and promptly paid. Certainly the Democratic party when in power have never shown that consideration for the pockets of the people, and exercised that regard for economy in the administration of public affairs, they should have. The New York Press in discussing this matter says: "The ordinary expenses of this government are now, as they have been for a dozen years, exclusive of pensions, about $350,000,00 annually. Every congress is a billion-dollar congress since the passage of the pension act of 1890, because the munificence of the country toward its defenders costs nearly a third of a billion ($300,000,000) during the life of every congress. It is this item which makes the biennial appropriation total look so large. Incidentally, it may be said that it was made a fixture by a Democratic congress, which passed the dependent pension bill vetoed by President Cleveland and repassed in a modified and comparatively economical shape by the Fifty-first congress, which thus became the first "billion-dollar" body.

It is not to be gathered from this refutation of the charge of especial extravagance against this especial body that there is no room for improvement in congress in the direction of frugality. There is much room, but it is in every congress. All are extravagant, and their extravagance proceeds almost invariably from the permanent branch, the senate, and not the house, with which the numeral designation of the congress is generally associated. But for the house in this Fifty-fifth congress Mr. Dockery would have had something to hold forth about in the swelling of appropriations by $115,000,000 for the digging of an isthmian canal whose very route, whether by Nicaragua or Panama, is as yet undecided."

WHICH IS THE STATE CAPITAL.

It has been alleged for past favors extended to the Republican party it was deemed advisable to take away from the Madison Republican paper and give to a Milwaukee paper. This is a bad precedent to establish. Loyal newspapers that have supported many a time men for office unfit for their places, because they had been nominated by their party convention, are finding that in this the party leaders are very apt to forget. The people, however, don't forget and wonder why it is the papers year after year go on supporting for office men whom they would not for a moment employ in their own business, because of the party brand. Many innocent people suppose of course the papers are paid for it by the party, but it is beginning now to be understood this is not at all the case, and all a paper may legitimately receive from candidates is remuneration for personal write-ups, as supporting the party principles is regarded as always supporting the local candidates, and if they desire further personal support they should pay for it.

But where a state legislature deliberately goes out of its way to carry the state official advertising from the state capital where it belongs to another city a hundred miles away, there must be a reason for it outside legitimate ones. When the Democrats did this trick, they had a reason for it, unjustified however as it was, but there is no reason whatever for the present one, as the party paper at Madison has not at least apparently put its nose out of joint with the leaders. Perhaps this particular wood pile may be uncovered some day.

Trade will follow the flag in our case as with other countries, never fear.

ITCHING LIMBS

For Three Years. Nights Itching and Burning Terrible.

Wife Suggests CUTICURA. Uses it. Presto! What a Change.

NOW PERMANENTLY CURED.

The itching and burning I suffered in my feet and limbs for three years were terrible. At night they were worse, and would keep me awake a greater part of the night. I consulted doctor after doctor. None knew what the trouble was. I concluded I would have to go to a Cincinnati hospital before I would get relief. My wife finally prevailed upon me to try CUTICURA remedies. Presto! What a change! I am now cured, and it is a permanent cure. I feel like kicking some doctor or myself for suffering three years. Sept. 11, 1898. H. JENKINS, Middleboro, Ky.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Every Humor," free.

SAVE YOUR SKIN Hands and Hair by using CUTICURA SOAP.

AN ASSURANCE THE COUNTRY APPRECIATES.

The senate finance committee in conjunction with the house committee of eleven appointed by the house caucus, will hold session in conference during the recess with the hope of coming to an agreement upon some suitable financial measure that will comand the support of the majority in the next or fifty-sixth congress.

There seems to be a general belief that with the incoming congress will be taken steps to enact a financial measure that will embody the views of the Republican party and it is not going too far to express the hope also of the sound money Democrats as well. Sound money is not partisan any further than that the Democratic party through its national organization are in favor of something very different from sound money, while the vast majority of the Republican party are in favor of the soundest money going, and there is no doubt but that there are many Democrats who are firmly convinced of the necessity of the enactment of legislation that shall ensure for time to come the solidity of our finances and the perpetuation of the gold standard.

Fortunately in the next congress will be a majority in favor of the passage of a financial measure embracing the cardinal points of the Republican national platform, and while it may on the eve of another presidential campaign, yet the entering upon this coming campaign without the passage of a proper measure, will be a serious disappointment to millions of American citizens, and it may result in a disastrous effect upon the Republican party. It is therefore imperative that action be taken, and from every indication, action will be had that will present to the country the fruits of able minds who have grappled with the depths of this problem.

There is then reason for asserting that very early in the session will be presented for the consideration of congress a financial measure that enacted will give the country an assurance it does not now enjoy. It will give the country peace and comfort and assure every citizen that our finances shall no longer be the sport of aspiring and reckless men.

THE ARMY CANTEEN.

The soldiers of the regular army are bitterly denouncing the discontinuance of the army canteen which congress at its last session provided for. This measure was at the request of pronounced opponents to the drinking habit and who feared the army canteen was an instrument of great wrong to the soldiers. But the truth is as stated by experienced army men, that the army canteen really was a temperance instrument, not claimed prohibition, but temperance in that it kept the soldiers in their quarters and deprived the dram shops on the outskirts of every encampment and in the near by towns of the opportunity to poison and debauch the soldiers. It is also stated that the army canteen according to Col. Barr, the judge advocate for the department of the lakes, was a wise provision and should not have been abolished. The judge advocate says, "My personal opinion is the change is unwise and is not for the best interests of the temperance cause. This is especially true at the frontier posts. When canteens are abolished a large number of saloons where villainous whisky is sold will spring up just outside the borders of the various reservations and the soldiers will drink just as much as ever. Experience has shown that where good canteens have been maintained the men behave better. No inducement is offered for the men to leave the reservation. The most vigorous advocates of temperance at military posts are the owners of the whisky shacks located just outside the limits."

At Fort Sheridan the men are unanimous in their opposition to the move. For three years the soldiers have derived a profit of $1,000 a month from selling beer to themselves on the government reservation. This fund as of all canteen funds going to provide better and a more liberal supply of food to the soldiers.

There was no reason for the government to undertake prohibition when public sentiment prevents in civil life. The strict regulation of the liquor however is quite another thing.

The president will take a needed rest by making a jaunt southwards and will be the guest of Senator Hanna at Thomasville, and may take a voyage around in the Gulf and Florida waters.

Despite the apparent deficiency for the next fiscal year of $52,000,000, it is asserted there will be no need for any bond issue to meet the appropriations.

The Miles court of inquiry has made a move to the west and is to investigate the packing houses and see how things are done.

"Winter Finds Out What Summer Lays By."

Be it spring, summer, autumn or winter, someone in the family is "under the weather" from trouble originating in impure blood or irritated condition of the system.

All these, of whatever name, can be cured by the great blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. *It never disappoints.*

Abscesses—"I am past 54 and my good health is due to Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills, which purified my blood and healed the ugly abscesses that troubled me." MRS. BRITTON C. ESTELL, Southard, N.J.

Dyspepsia—"My husband doctored a long time for dyspepsia with only temporary relief. The first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla helped and the second cured him. It cured my sick headaches." MRS. MARY A. CLARK, Wilmington, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE SIDEWALKS.

The condition of the sidewalks in Racine is one that should be improved upon. There are some needing repairing, and many needing renewal; and, with all this, something approaching a uniform grade of walks, anyway, on each block. Some of the worst offenders are right in the heart of the business portions, and the residence districts too, need attention. The outskirts require more or less looking after as the city is constantly stretching out further and further every year.

There are walks that for a long time have been neglected, not so much from the city not serving notices as neglect upon the part of the property owners. Now the Journal has of course no intention of adding to the burdens of anybody, only, in the matter of defective sidewalks, it concerns every citizen. There is not only the comfort to be considered in walking, but the safety of the individual to be regarded. The city is holden in every case and in instance of proven injuries received through defective sidewalks, it would only be justice if juries returned suitable verdicts for every aggravated case, for instance, where it had been notorious the condition of the walk had been known and the city had neglected to see that it was repaired or renewed.

This matter from time to time receives the attention of the Chicago press and quite often the Chicago papers have something to say on this matter. Only the other day one Chicago newspaper took occasion to remark as follows:

"While the city is paying the costs of defending damage suits for injuries due to defective sidewalks it would be well ofr the department of public works to ascertain whether economy could not be better served by a general compulsory improvement of sidewalks. A typical case which came to trial this week involved a claim for $20,000 damages, the plaintiff having fallen through a hole in a sidewalk and broken his hip. Considering the wretched condition of the walks in many parts of the city, the only wonder is that suits of this kind are not more numerous.

Conceding that the public works department has got so far behind on this work of sidewalk repair that it has not the necessary funds for a sweeping improvement, there is still no reason why something should not be done to mitigate this dangerous nuisance. There is reason to believe that the bureau which is responsible for this work is negligent in making reports of needed repairs, and it is even more certain that in cases where sidewalks are completely broken down the authorities have failed to force the construction of new walks. It is time to take aggressive measures for improvements. In many cases, no doubt, the blame should fall upon the property owner who fights against performing his duty to the public and plans to "hang up" his special assessment, thereby endangering the limbs of his fellow citizens and making the city bear the burden of defending damage suits.

What is needed is more aggressive action on the part of the city officials and sharp measures against the offending property owner. As things are at present, the nuisance is inflicting increased cost upon the city and increased discomfort upon the public every year.

It might conduce to the peace of the country if future battleships were launched and duly christened without all the formality of late years. Heartburnings and quarrelings over whether or not wine should be used as the christening fluid are concommitants of nearly every formal affair of this sort. Then there is not only the contention as to wine or not, but the further contention as to what brand of wine. Let us have our warships launched in peace.

Judge Munroe L. Hayward the newly chosen senator from Nebraska, is a former citizen of Wisconsin. He had been regarded as the logical Republican candidate all along and this time the logic of the situation was vindicated.

Miraculous Benefit

RECEIVED FROM

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.

ELI P. BABCOCK, of Avoca, N. Y., a veteran of the 3rd N. Y. Artillery and for thirty years of the Babcock & Munsel Carriage Co., of Auburn, says: "I write to express my gratitude for the miraculous benefit received from Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. I suffered for years, as result of army life, from sciatica which affected my heart in the worst form, my limbs swelled from the ankles up. I bloated until I was unable to button my clothing; had sharp pains about the heart, smothering spells and shortness of breath. For three months I was unable to lie down, and all the sleep I got was in an arm chair. I was treated by the best doctors but gradually grew worse. About a year ago I commenced taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and it saved my life as if by a miracle."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Any Girl Can Tell

A physician who makes the test and is honest about it can tell you that, in many cases, the number of red corpuscles in the blood is doubled after a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

That this means good blood may not be entirely clear from the doctor's statement, but any girl who has tried the pills can tell you that it means red lips, bright eyes, good appetite, absence of headache, and that it transforms the pale and sallow girl into a maiden who glows with the beauty which perfect health alone can give.

Mothers whose daughters grow debilitated as they pass from girlhood into womanhood should not neglect the pill best adapted for this particular ill.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People act directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions and restoring strength and health to the exhausted woman when every effort of the physician proves unavailing.

Frank B. Trout, of 103 Griswold Ave., Detroit, Mich., says: "At the age of fourteen we had to take our daughter from school on account of ill health. She weighed only 90 pounds, was pale and sallow and the doctors said she had anaemia. Finally we gave her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. When she had taken two boxes she was strong enough to leave her bed, and in less than six months was something like herself. To-day she is entirely cured, and is a big, strong, healthy girl, weighing 130 pounds, and has never had a sick day since."—Detroit Evening News.

The wrapper of the genuine package is printed in red ink on white paper and bears the full name.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE. TRADE MARK. REGISTERED. THE GREAT Blood Builder and Nerve Tonic

Fifty cents per box at druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co. Schenectady, N.Y. Book of cures free.

FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

From the way some people demand favors from the press and demand gratuious services in inserting notices of all sort of things, it would seem these people think the press receive from the public treasury some remuneration, for certainly they can hardly be so foolish as to suppose the papers can afford to do so much for nothing. But unfortunately there is no special tax levied for the press to recompense them for the thousands of dollars worth of free advertising they do every year at the demands of all sorts of people and all sorts of organizations on the ground as often stated, it is for the benefit of the public. This is true, but why should the press do so much for the benefit of the public any more than the dry goods stores and grocery stores and the meat stores and the boot and shoe stores, should also give for the benefit of the public, that portion of the public who live off the poor rates, from dire necessity mostly and sometimes from imposition upon the poor master.

Instead of the legislature contriving burdens for the press of the state they should do just the opposite and proceed to arrange for a liberal portion of the state funds to divide among the press on the basis of circulation of course, to pay them for their dead head work. But there may be some benefit out of it all should the legislature proceed to tax the press by preference, and that is, there may be some daylight let into this thing and the press come to an understanding that the label don't always make the package genuine, necessarily.

In the judge advocate of the Miles court of inquiry refusal to permit a private soldier to testify on the ground that he was a common soldier and that the court knew nothing of his antecedents, it is not leaving the impression that the private soldiers were of very much concern to the government, anyway.

A rumor is current that those responsible for the enactment of the census law without the civil service provisions are very sorry now. It is said a regular army has descended upon Washington, and strong delegations are besieging those in authority for jobs in taking the census.

If the far western fashion was adopted in the east, that of farmers putting out their cards in good reliable letters in front of their gates, it would save more trouble to those looking them up, and at the same time be an excellent thing for the occupants.

In protecting our large commerce with China and its citizens engaged in trade there, our government is doing all that is desired. We want nothing to do with any partitioning business beyond securing a coaling station.

THE CENSUS BUREAU.

It would of course have been better if the census bureau had been placed under civil service rules, but congress saw fit not to do so, and there may as well be a rest. After the appointments have been made, then there will be a revulsion of sentiment on the part of such congressmen as will have been visited with the hearty indignation of such of their constituents whom they have been unable to placate with an appointment, since of necessity there is a limit even to the excessive costs of a census, and while it will be too late to do any good this time, yet in the grand progress of the country towards the elimination of party spoils, there will have been a notable advance.

And yet there is some reason for believing the president may extend civil service rules over the census department. He has the power to do so beyond any doubt, and perhaps the terrible pressure already commenced upon the Minnesota man may result in the president passing the executive protection over those who are to carry out the provisions of the law.

The legislature need not enact any law which removes the schools from the hands of the people into the hands of any autocratic school czar or czars. The excuse given by some of its advocates, the bill, if a law, would take the schools out of politics is a perversion of the truth and necessarily a wholly unwarranted assertion. The proposed law would do nothing of the kind, and it certainly would be an entering wedge towards the destruction of our common school system. Are there any conspirators behind the curtain. Come, are there?

After all our new battleships cannot be constructed owing to the fact that congress left the armor question unsettled, or rather refused to allow a sufficient wherewith to buy the armor plates. There is not a European government but what is paying the price asked by our makers of armor, to the establishments located there, but because Democratic malignity refused to consent to anything in excess of $300 a ton, the country will be compelled to forego building any further number of battle ships.

There is no danger of those legislators playing the newspapers of the state for fish bait in meeting the editorial association of Wisconsin publishers in the arena of debate and discussing this matter. This has been suggested, but those legislators will not fool with sharpened editorial minds aroused by the outrageous attacks upon their profession.

The Filipino savages lure our soldiers within range by means of a flag of truce and then fire upon them.

It is a surprise somewhat to learn from some of the state papers that the work of the legislature is not entirely satisfactory. Here is the Cedarburg News saying, "The record of our state legislature thus far is not entirely satisfactory. Too many freak bills have been introduced, too few measures demanded by the people have been considered, and too great attachment for passes and junketing has been displayed. Unless the solons now assembled at Madison speedily mend their ways, they will soon have earned the unenviable reputation of being the most incompetent and shifty legislature which has misrepresented the people of Wisconsin in years."

This is absolutely painful of reading. Of course every legislature is liable to do some out of the place things, as this one is perhaps also not without some fault, but to say that they are liable to earn the reputation of being the most incompetent and shifty legislature in years is saying too much. The Cedarburg man must not thus introduce party prejudice in warping his judgment.

Ex-President Harrison maintains a line of conduct in his position as an ex-president in the strongest contrast with the line marked out by ex-President Cleveland. The first is patriotic, reserved and dignified. The latter is fustian and rant and marked by a self complacency, his fellow citizens can well understand the nature beneath it all.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS

A. A. CURES FEVERS, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES SPRAINS, Lameness, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES EPIZOOTIC, Distemper.
D. D. CURES WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES COUGHS, Colds, Influenza.
F. F. CURES COLIC, Bellyache, Diarrhea.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES MANGE, Skin Diseases.
J. K. CURES BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat.

50c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, etc., $7. At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. VETERINARY MANUAL SENT FREE.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

VITAL WEAKNESS

and Prostration from Over-work or other causes.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28. In use over 40 years, the only successful remedy.

$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

COUNTY NEWS.

SOMERS.

Mr. Stephen Burroughs died at his home in the town of Somers on Monday morning after an illness of several weeks. the funeral will be held Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house.

Mr. Wm. Bose of Berryville is very sick at his home.

Tuesday evening of this week the Epworth League will hold a social at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Valentine. An interesting program will be given. All are invited.

A temperance meeting will be held at the Methodist church on next Sunday evening, March 19. An interesting program is being arranged by Mrs. G. R. Shepard. Everybody is most cordially invited to attend.

The many friends of Williard Bishop, formerly of Somers, now of Fresno, California, will be interested to learn of his second journey to the Klonoke. Mr. Bishop after having spent about three months at his home departed again last week for the gold fields.

Mrs. C. W. Bush, of Chicago visited her sister, Miss Minnie Estberg last week.

Miss Delia Bishop is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Hurd, at Fox Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller of Kenosha and Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Fink of Libertyville, Ill., spent Sunday at L. Cook's.

Messrs. Jay Rhodes and Robert Burgess attended the debate on Tuesday evening between the students of the Kenosha High school and College of Commerce.

Miss Lottie Gillett of Ives Grove visited her cousins, Misses Lottie and Sadie Haigh over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fink are happy over the arrival of a little son at their home.

Mr. S. S. Strong called on friends in Racine on Wednesday.

Mrs. Wm. Lewis and son of Racine were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Lytle on Thursday.

Louis Hanson of Western Union Junction spent Friday with Peter Rice.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Strong entertained friends on Wednesday afternoon.

N. E. Thompson spent Saturday in Milwaukee.

Dr. and Mrs. Valentine spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Tradewell at Western Union Junction.

Miss Sadie Haigh is visiting with friends at Ives Grove.

On Friday evening Miss Mamie Bishop's pupils gave her a pleasant surprise party. The evening was most enjoyably spent in games etc. After, refreshments at an early hour the young people departed for their homes voting their teacher a most royal entertainer.

There will be a teachers' meeting held in District No 5 on Saturday, March 18. Everybody is invited.

W. S. Gibbon, our register of Deeds is very ill at his home in Kenosha with appendicitis.

The robins arrived last week from the sunny south.

Mrs. Herman Boelter has recovered from her late illness.

Our Postmaster N. E. Thompson, spent Friday in Milwaukee.

Miss Hanna Markesen of Chicago was the guest of Miss Annie Nelson over Sunday.

Mrs. C. R. Shupe of Chicago made a pleasant visit with Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Gray on Friday. Mrs. Shupe departed Saturday for a short stay in Racine.

James H. Fink was very unfortunate last week in losing a valuable cow.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas Miller and daughter of Kenosha spent Sunday at L. Cook's.

Wm. Middlecamp had business in Chicago Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Fink and son of Libertyville, Ill. visited with relatives in the village over Sunday.

Mr. E. Roberts of Pleasant Prairie, was in this vicinity recently as the guest of Geo. Longmore.

Geo. Burgess purchased a fine four-year-old mare at Mr. Bullamore's sale last week.

Isaac T. Bishop has rented his west 40 acres with the buildings to a Mr. Green of Milwaukee.

Adam Lytle transacted business in Milwaukee on Monday.

A little child of O. S. Learned is sick with pneumonia.

Quarterly meeting services will be held at the M. E. church Sunday morning, March 26. Our presiding elder, Dr. D. C. John of Milwaukee will preach the sermon, after which the sacraments of the Lord's supper will be administered.

Mrs. McDonald of Michigan, is visiting her son Abram Van Wie, who is recovering from a surgical operation performed some time ago.

The rollers of the feed mill were taken out Saturday and sent to Milwaukee to be sharpened. It is expected that the mill will be running again the latter part of the week.

G. R. Shepard will have charge of the Epworth League meeting on Sunday evening. It will be a temperance meeting and a good program is being prepared.

The Somers' Creamery association held its regular annual meeting at Bain's on Tuesday morning, March 7, with about twenty-five members present. The meeting was called to order by Enoch Haigh, president of the association, and the secretary's and treasurer's reports were read and accepted. It is evident from these reports that the association has conducted a good business the past year and a twenty-five per cent. dividend gives good satisfaction all around. It is needless to say that very little stock is for sale just at present. The butter-maker, W. A. Spencer, will remain with the association again another year where he has given such good service in the past. The following named directors were elected for one year. Enoch Haigh, James Spence, W. J. Rhodes, G. R. Shepard, August Gitzlaff, S. S. Strong and August Bohm. The directors then met and elected the following named officers for one year. President, Enoch Haigh; secretary, W. J. Rhodes; treasurer, G. R. Shepard.

A BOLD ASSERTION.

The Assertion Made in the Introduction of This Racine Citizen's Statement is Literally True.

There is only one medicinal preparation on the market which gives local evidence only touching its merits; home proof to back up its claims. Racine evidence for Racine people. Statements from people we known in place of statements from strangers. That preparation is the one endorsed by

Mr. James Habblethwie, of 332 No. Michigan street, machinst, says "About the first of March, 1898, I saw advertised in one of our Racine papers, Doan's Kidney Pills, and I decided at once to see if they would do my kidneys any good. I went to the Robinson Drug Co's store and got a box and began taking them, being careful to follow the directions. It was only a day or two afterwards that I began to feel better. The dull aching in the small of my back and the soreness over my kidneys which had often been so sever that I could not stoop, began to leave and the action of the kidney secretions commenced to improve. Each day after that I gained in health and when I had finished the treatment my kidneys and general health were better than they had been for a long time. Doan's Kidney Pills did me more good than any other remedy I ever used for my kidneys, and I recommend them as being all right."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's and take no substitute.

BRIGHTON.

Brighton, Wis., March 13, 1899.

Claro Wilson has been very sick, but is reported a little better at this writing.

Mr. Louis Rhodes passed through our burg last Saturday.

Mrs. Charley Jäckley was taken quite sick last Thursday.

Mrs. Geo. Smith is having a well drilled on her farm. Mr. Kemp is doing the work.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas Litzenberger celebrated their thirteenth wedding anniversary and Miss Nettie's birthday by inviting in about thirty of the young people last Thursday evening. The evening was spent very pleasantly in playing games and after partaking of elegant refreshments they departed for home.

Louis Weber had the misfortune to slip and break his arm while playing on the ice last Thursday.

Moses Murgatroyd and John T. Gittings had business in the eastern part of the town Thursday.

Miss Lucy Dixon who has been teaching in the Brass Ball school house closed a very successful term of school Friday.

John Carpenter is very sick with pneumonia.

Mr. Irvie Burgess and Miss Flora Sheard attended the surprise party at Mr. Charles Litzenbergers Thursday evening.

Anton Daniels and brother Jacob had business in Burlington Monday.

The entertainment in District No. 3 was well attenede last Friday evening. Every one carried out his part well and the audience went home feeling well paid for going.

Joshua Dixon, Will Haven, James Morin and W. V. Cull had business in Kenosha Thursday.

SYLVANIA.

Sylvania, Wis., March 13, 1899.

The dance given at J. Yates new store last Friday night was a social success, and great credit is due the committee who had it in charge.

F. A. DeCoudres visted his brother at Springfield, Wis., a few days of the past week.

J. E. Albright had attractions at Tar, Corners last Friday evening.

Master Georgie Gillett visited friends in Racine Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. John Bowers is confined to her home with sickness.

Miss Lottie Gillett visited friends at Yorkville the past week.

The Misses Kittie Parks, Frankie and Mabel Gibson of Racine were guests of relatives in our burg over Sunday.

Mr. Combs and wife and daughter Miss Lizzie spent Saturday at Union Grove.

Mr. Hitler of Somers was seen in our burg one day last week.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, Wis., March 14, 1899.

Mr. Charles Frank of Caledonia spent Thursday at the home of his nephew D. B. Rork.

W. A. Seed was called to the village Thursday on account of the serious illness of his mother.

Mrs. F. E. Colling and son Ervin were guests of her sister Jennie Jones for a couple of days last week.

Miss Lizzie Savage was pleasantly surprised by a party of her young friends at the home of her sister Mrs. Alec Sampter.

Russell Jones made a trip to Kenosha last Wednesday.

We are glad to report that Mrs. Hulett who has been quite ill for some time past is slowly but surely gaining.

Miles Hulett has been confined to his home this week with a severe attack of the grip.

Tom Rennie is mourning over the loss of one of his valuable horses valued at $1,500 as is also C. Durr.

Miss Georgia Willmore, who has been ill with pneumonia at the home of Will Murdoch, was removed to Richard Russell's Wednesday where she will remain until sufficiently recovered to resume her studies at the high school where she has been sadly missed by all the sophmores.

Mike Corbett and family who have made this place their home for a number of years past will reside in Racine in the near future.

Henry Vyvyan transacted business in Chicago Saturday.

A. J. Colby called on Racine friends Saturday.

Mrs. N. A. Christensen of Racine is the guest of Mrs. Thorlacious and family this week.

Mrs. H. Dixon has been spending the past week with her mother Mrs. C. Powell at Paris.

Mike Corbett and Rennie Dickstra spent Saturday with Racine friends.

Hiram Hulbert of Waterford, spent several days with his sister, Mrs. Ervin Thomas, and returned home Tuesday.

Mrs. Christianson of Racine, has been visiting with Mrs. Thorlacius and family.

D. Worrell of Chicago, has been the guest of James Hurd for several days. He returned home on Tuesday.

The services at the Methodist church still continue every afternoon and evening. Very much good is being accomplished and the attendance unusually large. Capt. Anderson and his wife will be here the rest of the week.

There is a report in circulation that when Poormaster Fuhrman of Racine purchases new chairs for the court house, he will get some large enough to accomodate the county poormaster who is an occasional visitor at Racine. This will be better than standing or sitting on a desk. We commend Mr. Fuhrman for his thoughtfulness and care of country members.

Prof. Tease and his class of singers of Paris, will give a concert at the Corners March 23. A number from here will attend, if the weather permits.

A. A. Green will hold his auction two miles west of here next Tuesday, March 21, and will sell everything previous to moving west.

Chris. Hanson is erecting a barn on his property south of J. Z. Collier's property.

The infant child of Mrs. Mildrum is suffering from congestion of the lungs. Mrs. Mildrum was also unfortunate last week, having lost their cow.

Wm. Willmore moved to the Grove today into the house vacated by Jerry Meekma.

Mr. Homer Adams will build a house this spring on property purchased by Al. Barrows.

Several carloads of cattle and hogs were shipped to the Chicago markets from here the past week.

On Thursday evening, March 23, a declamatory contest between the classes of the High school will be held at Woodman's hall. Prof. Hibbard of the Racine schools and Rev. Thos. Fessenden of Yorkville have consented to act as judges, the third one yet to be chosen. An admission will be charged, the proceeds to go to the school library.

The Misses Skewes and Tucker took the train for a visit in Milwaukee on Wednesday.

Frank Blackburn has bought the stock of merchandise of Wm. Seare and took possession on Tuesday. Mr. Seare took real estate in exchange.

The grade pupils of the H. S. will give an operetta at the hall on Saturday evening of this week, the proceeds to be used to purchase new books for the school library.

John T. Gittings returned on Tuesday evening, from attending county court in Kenosha and Racine, where he had cases in probate. The deeds were given in the Adams property of 70 acres, recently sold to Calvin H. Peck of Racine.

FRANKSVILLE.

Franksville, Wis., March 14, 1899.

If the weather and roads are favorable the Modern Woodmen expect a crowded house at their play The Woodman Soldier, on next Friday night.

The rag social held at the parsonage on last Friday night was well attended and a neat sum was realized.

W. H. Langley of Milwaukee was here on last Saturday and purchased the shop formerly owned and run by him as a harness shop from Dr. J. T. Corr, and expects to again locate here in the harness business.

Mr. Langley expects to again locate here in the harness business.

Prof. Alexandren of Waupaca, traveling editor for the various Farm Journals, spent a few days at the home of his cousins Mr. and Mrs. Z. Smith.

Mr. Zopher Rogers is reported some better, but Mrs. Rogers is now quite sick. Dr. Corr is attending them.

A son of Mr. Thiesen is quite sick with pneumonia at his home west of the village.

R. L. Owens is confined to the house by sickness.

School closed on last Saturday for the spring vacation. No teacher has yet been engaged for the summer term.

County Superintendent Storms will examine the mental condition of the would-be school teacher at the school house on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

Mr. Lou and Will Green have sold the farm lately purchased of their father. A. C. Green, to Mr. Thrasher. Consideration private.

Sure Cure for Colds

When the children get their feet wet and take cold give them a hot foot bath, a bowl of hot drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and put them to bed. They will be all right in the morning.

Cherry Pectoral will cure old coughs also; we mean the coughs of bronchitis, weak throats, and irritable lungs. Even the hard coughs of consumption are always made easy and frequently cured by using

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Two sizes: $1.00; 50c.

The Best Medical Advice Free!

Write freely all the particulars in your case. The doctor will reply promptly. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

BEAUMONT.

Beaumont, Wis., March 13, 1899.

School closed in District No. 1 last Friday for a vacation of four weeks.

Miss Effie Edwards was the guest of Miss Maud Smith Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Harriet Hannaford has been at Union Grove the past week, called there by the serious illness of her aunt, Miss Ann Hannaford.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cocroft, Miss Carrie Haugan and R. Storm went to Racine last Thursday to hear the Christian Science lecture given by E. A. Kimball of Chicago.

E. F. Smith, George and Stanley Smith made a business trip to Milwaukee Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, Miss Ella Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. Graham, Joseph Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. George Beaumont and family, Mrs. Wm. Hannaford, George and Emma Hannaford were among those from here who attended the surprise party given Mr. and Mrs. William Vyvyan of Yorkville last Saturday, it being their fifteenth wedding anniversary. Between fifty and sixty were present. A very enjoyable time was reported by all, and all joined in wishing them many happy returns of the day.

The Misses Jessie Ballack and Maud Smith are home for a week's vacation.

The school in the west district taught by Miss Marion Smith, closed Friday for a short vacation.

A number from here paid their last tribute of respect to Mr. Henry Cruickshank, who was interred in the Scotch burying ground last Thursday.

The Beaumont Gun club will have another clay pigeon shoot next Saturday afternoon.

S. C. Sorenson and family visited Racine relatives Saturday and Sunday.

Lewis Bros. have bought up a fine bunch of feeders for the coming year.

Between fifty and sixty young people from here and Rochester surprised Eddie Edwards last Thursday evening, it being his 21st birthday.

A number from here attended the basket social held at Haugan's school house last Friday night.

Miss Eva Stenhouse of Eagle Creek attended our school the last three days of last week.

PLEASANT SOCIAL GATHERINGS.

Luther Place Friends Entertained—Mr. and Mrs. Rock Entertain Company.

One of the most pleasant of the many social gatherings it has been our good fortune to attend this winter, took place Thursday evening at the spacious home of Luther Place in Mt. Pleasant and when Lute's friends, and they are legion, received an invitation to spend an evening at his home, they knew that a jolly good time was in store for them and they responded most heartily. Cinch, crockinole and dancing was the program for the evening. In the game of cinch Mr. Will Thomas of Caledonia carried off gent's prize, an elegant shaving set and Mrs. Henry Place of Franksville won ladies' prize, a beautiful fruit dish. All did ample justice to the elegant refreshments served by the affable hostess, Mrs. J. Reed, who is a connoisseur in the cuisine.

The company dispersed at an early hour in the morning, voting their host and hostess capital entertainers and assuring them an invitation to Lute's, will be accepted at any time.

Mr. and Mrs. Burns Rork entertained a few friends at dinner Thursday. Covers were laid for twelve. The menu was prepared and served by the hospitable hostess in her usually delightful manner After dinner was spent in listening to reminiscences by Uncle John which are always interesting.

HUSHER.

Husher, Wis., March 14, 1899.

Ada Urban who has been so dangerously sick is slowly recovering.

Ernst Erbe is on the sick list.

Peter Peterson left our school and is now attending the St. Louis Parochial school and has a three mile walk every night and morning for exercise.

The christening at Mr. Fiddler's took place last Sunday and the little visitor adopted the name of Court Fiddler.

Although the weather is stormy every day more or less, we would be glad to see another series of storms at school in the shape of the county superintendent Mr. W. W. Storms.

Mr. August Gage is employed at our blacksmith Mr. Chadick as wagon maker and both are doing a rushing business.

FOOD SHORTENS LIFE.

In a recent letter to a correspondent, Gen. Sir Arthur Cotton attributed his extreme age to his habit of eating very little food of any kind. The idea was suggested to him by noticing the small quantity of food eaten by the people of the east, where he lived so long. Sir Arthur has been a teetotaler for the past 30 or 40 years, and he believes that alcohol and tobacco are "absolute poison."

A wheelman's tool bag isn't complete without a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Heals cuts, bruises, stings, sprains. Monarch over pain.

West Virginia is twice as large as Massachusetts, twice as large as Maryland, and as large as Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, New Jersey, and Vermont combined.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

St. Louis Globe Democrat: It is feared that the scheme of the Italian government to secure a coaling station at San-Mun may be a clever ruse to establish a supply depot there by which to change the diet of China from rice to macaroni.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

It is reported from the Philippines that many of our volunteers wish to remain there and grow up with the country. The enervating climate appears to be getting in its work already.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

CALEDONIA.

Caledonia, Wis., March 12, 1899.

Ada, the eldest daughter of August Urban, was very seriously ill with inflammation of the bowels, but she is better again and will be out in a few weeks.

Mr. August Halter bought of John Trescher, sixty-five acres for $4,000.

Erbe's orchestra will furnish the music for the Woodmen concert Friday night.

The children to be confirmed in the German Lutheran church at Husher will be examined Sunday the 19th and confirmed the 26.

Miss Mary Erbe is visiting at her cousin's at Racine.

Christian Algrim of Dakota has been visiting friends and relatives in this part of the country. He will leave for Dakota Friday the 17th.

Miss Katie Francke and her father wer visiting relatives and friends at Union Grove, Brighton and Dover a few days last week.

Endorsed by the Governor

West Virginia's chief magistrate recommends Pe-ru-na, the National Catarrh Remedy and Nerve Tonic.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN are slow to speak for publication. This is because their influence is so great. The endorsement of Governors, Senators and Congressmen guarantees merit. Public words of praise from such prominent officials must be based on positive knowledge. The recognition which the catarrh remedy Pe-ru-na is constantly receiving by men of national fame is very gratifying. Among recent letters from persons of eminence is the following from Governor Atkinson of West Virginia. The governor says:

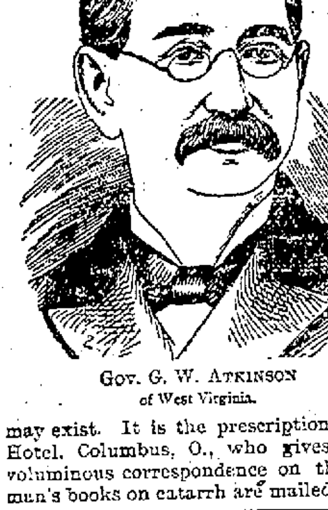
CHARLESTON, West Va., March 9, 1898.

The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

GENTLEMEN:—"I can recommend your prescription Pe-ru-na as a tonic. Its reputation as a cure for catarrh is excellent, it having been used by a number of people known to me with the very best results."

Very truly,

Gov. G. W. ATKINSON.



GOV. G. W. ATKINSON of West Virginia.

Catarrh is the national disease. Not an American family is free from it. The search for relief and cure is constant. Experiments of all kinds are continually made without result for good. Ignorance of the causes and nature of catarrh is universal. Catarrh is elusive, persistent, penetrating. It may exist in any organ of the body. For this national malady there exists the national scientific remedy Pe-ru-na which for forty years has been doing a grand work.

Pe-ru-na is the unflinching foe of catarrh and overcomes it wherever it may exist. It is the prescription of Dr. Hartman, President of the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, O., who gives personal attention, without charge, to a voluminous correspondence on the subject of catarrhal diseases. Dr. Hartman's books on catarrh are mailed on application. All druggists sell Pe-ru-na.

St. Louis Republic: The hearse hoof of the coffin trust could be made as silent as the grave if the country would assume a stiff upper lip and resolve to adopt cremation.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Sioux City Journal: According to Filipino ideas a flag of truce furnishes the simplest method of getting the enemy within easy rifle range.

Itchiness of the skin, horrid plague. Most everybody afflicted in one way or another. Only one safe, never failing cure—Doan's Ointment. At any drug store 50 cents. Robinson Drug Co.

Chicago Record: This is the season when spring suits, winter overcoats, duck trousers and ear muffs are in demand in the northern Mississippi valley region.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Cincinnati Enquirer: It must be disappointing to Senator Hanna to have Republican politicians bobbing up every few days with the idea that the Republican state convention is going to have something real to do with the nomination of a candidate for governor.

WE GIVE NO REWARDS, an offer of this kind is the meanest of deceptions. Our plan is to give every one a chance to try the merit of Elys Cream Balm—the original Balm for the cure of Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in the Head, by mailing for 10 cents a trial size to test its curative powers. We mail the 50 cent size also and the druggists keep it. Test it and you are sure to continue the treatment. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

STOP CHEWING.

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, without nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket-book. 1,500,000 boxes sold, 400,000 cases cured. Buy NO-TO-BAC from your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

NO MORE TRUSSES FOR ME.

Rupture Cured IN 30 TO 60 DAYS.

No Surgical Operation. No Severe Pain. No Loss of Time. No Pay until Cured.

EXAMINATION FREE.

Fidelity Rupture Cure

We present herewith testimonials from people who have taken the Fidelity Rupture Cure. They come voluntarily from grateful people, mostly from your home city. The Fidelity Rupture Cure has on its file in their Main Office in New York over 12,000 testimonial of cure up to date. Everyone taking the cure on the basis of "No Cure—No Pay." The difference between the Fidelity Rupture Cure and all other so-called cures is the difference between a treatment that makes a cure and one that does not.

For further information address all letters to the

Fidelity Rupture Cure Office,
RACINE, WIS.
Office DR. G. McNITT. 710 Main St.

Lake Geneva, Wis. June 1, 1897.
The Fidelity people treated me one year ago; I had two bad ruptures for years. Could not hold one at all. I now do all kinds of hard work without any truss and have no signs of rupture.
JOSEPH DILLENBECK.

Sale and Feed Stable

DR. P. L. SIMMONS,
...VETERINARY SURGEON...

Horses sold on commission.
Farmers patronage solicited.
Calls attended night or day.
Tel. 367. Cor. 3rd and Wisconsin sts.

For Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, La Grippe, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption,

TAKE.... **Foley's Honey and Tar** IT IS THE GREAT THROAT AND LUNG REMEDY.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

COME! While the Opportunity Awaits You to Get a Home of Your Own.

Industrious, thinking farmer of moderate means, can you afford to spend the best part, the prime of your life, working for some landlord, while good farms are offered you, so very cheap right here in your own state?

Lands are cheaper now than they ever will be again in the hardwood section of Central Wisconsin.

We have for sale, at all times, improved farms. Bargains for the tenant farmer who can never hope to have a home of his own when lands are worth $45 to $100 per acre.

We offer these farms at $12 and $25 per acre and wild lands, $7 to $15 per acre.

Notice on your map, Wood Co. is not away up on the shore of Lake Superior where you thought it was, no it is a neighbor county in the center of our state, and Vesper is in a hardwood timber district, well watered with creeks and springs, with a very fertile soil. We are favored with two railroads and a good creek running through the village. Our creamery and our saw and shingle mill are advantageous to the settler.

CALL OR ADDRESS,

C. R. GOLDSWORTHY
VESPER, WOOD CO., WIS.

Or Union Grove, Racine Co., Wis., at Union Grove first six days of each month.

ALABASTINE

WHAT ALABASTINE IS.

Alabastine is the original and only durable wall coating on the market. It is entirely different from all kalsomine preparations. Alabastine is made ready for use in white or twelve beautiful tints by the addition of cold water. It is put up in dry powdered from, in five-pound packages, with full directions on every package. It takes the place of scaling kalsomines, wall paper and paint for walls. Alabastine can be used on plaster, brick, wood or canvas and a child can brush it on.

WHAT "KALSOMINES" ARE.

Kalsomines are cheap and temporary preparations manufactured from whiting, chalks, clays, etc. They are stuck on the walls with decaying animal glue. Alabastine is not a kalsomine. It is a rockbase cement, which sets, and it hardens with age. It can be re-coated and redecorated without having to wash and scrape off its old coats. Beware of a large four-pound package of light kalsomine, sold to dealers for four pounds and offered to consumers as a five-pound package.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLHOUSES.

The interior wall of churches, school-houses and all public halls should never be coated with anything but the durable and pure Alabastine. So evident has this fact become, that hundreds of tons are used annually for this work. The genuine Alabastine does not rub or scale off. It is cleanly during the long period of its usefulness. Every owner of a building should use it. Ask your paint dealer or druggist for card of tints, and write for free copy of our paper, Alabastine Era, to Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

REJECT THE "JUST AS GOOD."

The dealer who tells you that he can sell you the "same thing" as Alabastine or "something just as good," either is not posted or is trying to deceive you. In offering something he has bought cheap and is trying to sell on Alabastine's demands, he may not realize the danger to himself as well as to you. Beware of new substitutes, dealers risk a suit for damages by selling and consumers by using an infringment. Alabastine Co. own the right to make and sell wall coatings adapted to mix with cold water.

ADAMS A VERY SMOOTH SWINDLER

Works Worthless Checks Upon Various Merchants For About $400.

HE ESTABLISHED A CREDIT

By Depositing Something Like $200 in the First National Bank.

GAINED CONFIDENCE OF VICTIMS

A $65 Ring Secured From H. J. Smith—Watch and Chain and Ring of C. C. Lovell For $65—Gun of George Crane for $92—Suit of Clothes of Hambright & Graeber for $35—A Lively Chase—Captured at Milwaukee—Shot at Five Times But Escapes—Gun and Suit of Clothes Found—Also Other Property—An Educated and Smooth Man Was G. E. Adams

About ten days ago a well dressed and fine looking stranger arrived in the city and engaged board at the residence of Mrs. F. A. Castelio on Lake avenue, representing himself to be the loan agent of the Pennsylvania Insurance company. That he was a swindler and came here for dishonest purposes was later disclosed as he passed worthless checks upon various merchants to the amount of $400.

The first move he made was to open an account at the First National bank, depositing in the neighborhood of $200. Being a man of considerable education he soon made friends both in social and business circles and commenced to make small purchases and give checks in payment for the same. At the Elkins Jewelry store he bought a reading glass and gave his check for $2.50, signing his name G. E. Adams. The check was honored at the bank; a second purchase of eye glasses was made and a check for $6 was handed over and found to be good. H. J. Smith did not like the business methods of the man and warned his clerks to look out for the fellow.

He intimated that he would be in Saturday night and purchase a diamond ring, having inspected diamonds and being pleased with a particular stone. Inquiry was made at the bank as to the standing of the account and it was found that he had over $100 on deposit. Arrangements were made that if Adams drew out his money before the bank closed that Mr. Smith was to receive notice. It appears that just before three o'clock Adams appeared at the bank and drew out all his money except a few dollars. Mr. Fred Erickson called up the Elkins Jewelry Store and Mr. Webster answered and was instructed to inform Mr. Smith to call up 140, but as Mr. Smith was busy he was not notified and the order escaped the memory of Mr. Webster.

Adams came in at 7 o'clock after the ring. Mr. Keiser and Mr. Smith were a little wary and did not feel right about letting the man have the ring, but as Mr. Smith had no notice of the money being drawn out of the bank supposed it was all right and accepted Adams' check for $65 and he departed with the ring.

Mr. Adams had formed the acquaintance of George A. Crane, in the Y. M. C. A. block and bargained for a rifle and shot gun, the price to be over $100. In order to bind the bargain Adams issued two checks of $5 each and was to call for the guns Saturday evening and pay the balance, $98. He was on hand promptly, but Mr. Crane noticed that he was in a great hurry and nervous and suspicioned him. He managed to delay Adams until after the 7:48 train on the C. & N. W. R. R. had gone and then slipped out of the rear door to a telephone to inquire of Mr. Fratt or Mr. Erickson if the man had money in the bank, but was unable to get either gentleman. He went back to the store. Adams had a large case used for dress suits and wanted the guns placed therein, but the casings of the weapons would not go in and he decided to leave them and have the guns placed in, a proceeding rather strange to Mr. Crane, and another strange thing was the story that he must be back at his boarding house at 8 o'clock or his landlady would put him out.

The guns were packed and Adams handed Mr. Crane a check for $98 on the First National bank, and as he went out of the door he bade Mr. Crane good night.

George was soon on the alert. Fred Kousky was in the store and George ordered him to follow and watch the man and in a few moments he was at the home of Mr. Erickson of the bank and learned that the man had no money in the bank. A few minutes after he had notified the police office and Chief Johnson hurried to the store and before he got there Kousky who followed Adams was back and reported that Adams was in the alley in the rear of the Schlitz saloon, corner of Sixth and Wisconsin street, and Mr. Crane then called up the patrol wagon and started out and met Chief Johnson and together they went to the alley, but the bird had flown. A special car of the M. R. & K., carrying a party to Kenosha, came along and Adams was seen to board the car at the corner of Wisconsin and Seventh streets. The chief and Mr. Crane ran for the car and yelled lustily and although only 20 feet away and the fact that passengers on the car called the attention of the conductor to the calling he refused to stop the car.

Adams left the car and went west on Sixteenth street and was traced to a saloon where he remained an hour. Just as the 9:47 north bound train pulled in he appeared at the station. Officer Vogel was there, but had been given a wrong description of the man. Still he compelled the fellow to partly open his satchel. He was cool and gave the name of a firm he traveled for and said he had missed the early train and did not desire to miss this one and as he was so willing to open the satchel the officer told him to hustle on the train and he just caught on the parlor car and yelled back "I hope you will catch your man."

A few moments after Vogel got a correct description of the man and lost no time telegraphing to Milwaukee. Not long after a message was received that the swindler had been found on the train by a roundsman, but had jumped from the train and the roundsman also went with him and asked for information. Adams said he was a traveling man and going to a hotel. "Come up to the light," said the roundsman, and they started for the light. Suddenly Adams dropped the heavy satchel in front of the roundsman who tumbled over it and then he darted between a couple of freight cars. In a moment the officer was after him and fired five shots, but failed to wing his man and he escaped, although a dozen officers were at the Elizabeth street station waiting for the train to come in, but on account of switch engines making so much noise they failed to hear the shooting.

The satchel was taken to the police station and in it was found the rifle and shot gun of Mr. Crane; the reading glass purchased of H. J. Smith; a suit of clothes purchased of Hambright & Graeber for $35; a pair of $25 opera glasses; new shirts, collars, underclothing, a razor, checkers, neckties and other articles, all new.

After the excitement of the chase after the fellow was over it was found that the fellow had made the acquaintance of C. C. Lovell, purchased a pocket compass for $2 and paid for it in a check and that he had ordered a nice watch and chain for his wife as a birthday present and bought a ring and gave a check of $65 for the same, and the first intimation Mr. Lovell had of the fraud, although he was suspicious, was when Mr. Erickson came in and told him that Adams had drawn his money.

Then it came out that a suit of clothing had been purchased at Hambright & Graeber's and gave a $35 check, and that he had given Mrs. Castelio a check for board, but this was handed to Harry Rowley who was warned that Mrs. Castello would not be responsible for it and Mr. Rowley is the loser.

In the meantime Policeman Frank Bassinger and George Crane had gone to Kenosha in search of the man and while there learned that Adams had gone to Milwaukee and they went through on the midnight train and with detectives visited every boarding house and resort in the city, but the swindler was not located, although every available man in the Cream City was out after him. Mr. Crane and Bassinger came back Sunday morning with the guns and satchel of other goods. Officer Vogel also went to Milwaukee to search for the man and C. C. Lovell was up there and offered his check to the inspector of police, but the officer simply remarked that Racine merchants were easy.

There is a general feeling on the part of merchants that the banks of the city should refuse small deposits from strangers and not open an account with them unless recommended by good and reliable citizens.

Up to three o'clock this afternoon Adams had not been located and as he has the diamond ring and the watch and chain and other ring on his person, Messrs. Smith and Lovell must stand the loss.

Of course Mr. Crane and Hambright & Graeber are pleased to get their property back.

Adams is a man about six foot tall; smooth face; weight nearly 190 pounds and was well dressed and wore tan shoes. He was a good talker and would be taken for a school teacher. One day he took a trip out on the lake on the fishing tug and made himself agreeable to all with whom he came in contact and in short was strictly smooth.

The description given to Officer Vogel of the man was that he had a sandy moustache, was a slim man with a sharp nose and that he carried a telescope, which was all wrong and completely misled the officer. Had the right description been given the man would now be behind the bars.

Adams was evidently square with Mrs. Castello for he left $4.16 at the bank, the exact amount of the check he gave her for board, and Mr. Rowley, who had the check, got his money.

It was learned this morning that the opera glasses found in the satchel were purchased at Botsford & Wooster's, and that Adams gave the firm a check of $50 for the same.

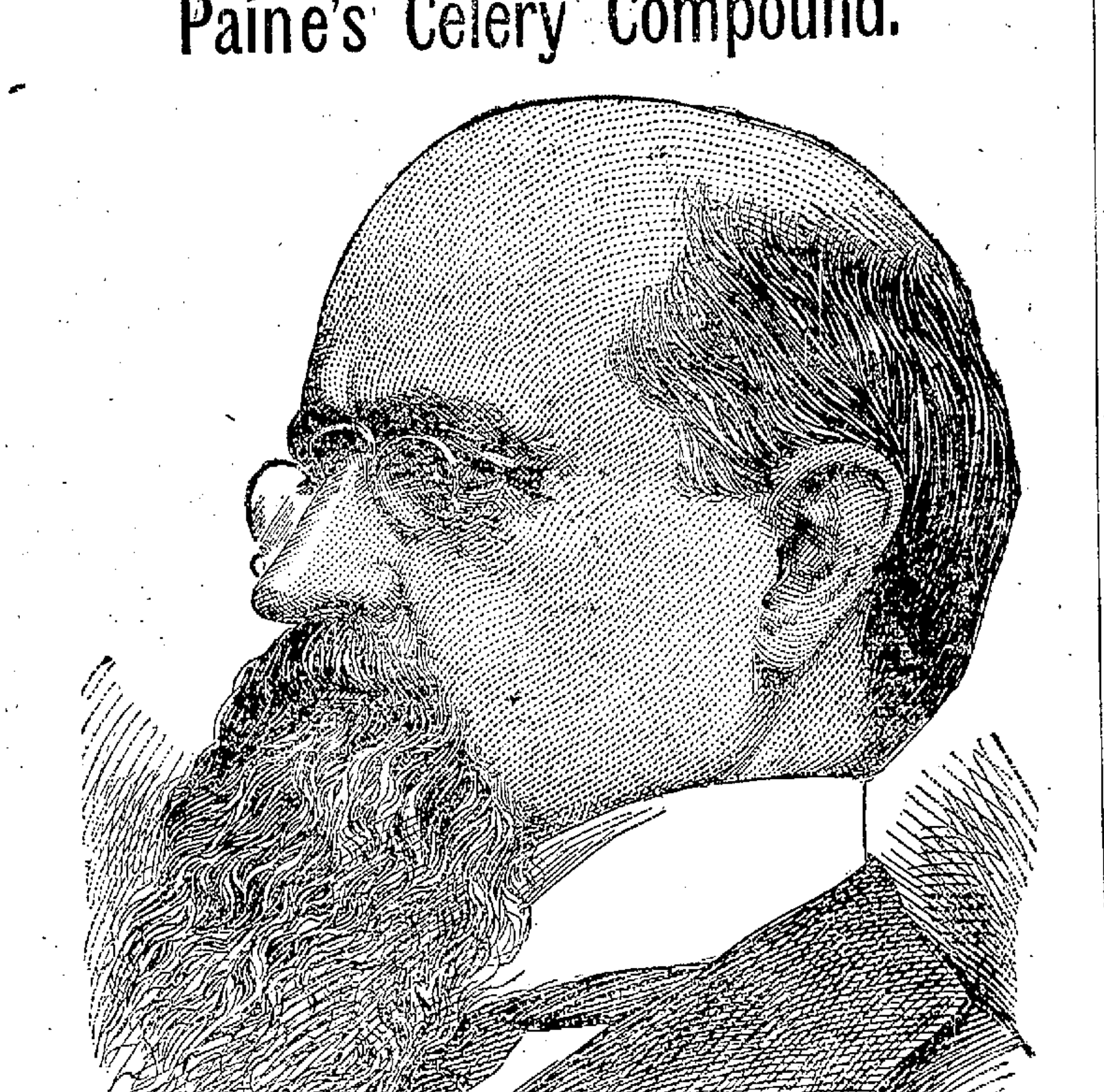
This morning H. J. Smith got out an attachment for the satchel and contents, embracing the guns, opera glasses and suit of clothing, but Mr. Crane caught on to the move and as he only had the guns on trial shipped them back to the factory and Bostsford & Wooster also shipped the glasses away, having had them on trial. Hambright & Graeber had also taken the suit of clothes away and Mr. Smith got the shirts, underclothing, razor and other contents of the satchel.

It was learned this afternoon that Adams had worked the same scheme at St. Cloud, Minn., under the name of J. E. Sherman and got several hundred dollars worth of goods.

You know what that tired feeling is and you may know what will cure it by giving Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial.

THE MEXICAN CONSUL

Gets Health in the Spring by Taking Paine's Celery Compound.



No time is so favorable as March and April for getting strong and well.

A thoroughly well person eats with relish, sleeps soundly, works with zest, and without worry from morbid anxiety as to the outcome of his efforts.

If you feel you are out of health, strength, and spirits; if you show signs of nervousness and exhaustion; if you have that feeling of lassitude that comes in the spring to those who are out of health; if your blood shows the usual signs of impurity—Paine's celery compound will turn you right-about-face towards health.

Enrique Guerra, the Mexican consul; has the confidence not only of his government, but of the American public. Through his intervention, many important commercial questions between the United States and Mexico have been happily adjusted.

During his long residence in this country, Mr. Guerra has lived in a circle where the best possible medical treatment is always obtainable. He early discovered that in the spring, when nature seems most willing to lend its best assistance to the sick and feeble, his friends were using Paine's celery compound—the only spring medicine that physicians endorse, and intelligent families in every community have come to rely upon with confidence.

Mr. Guerra was not long in finding out the great reliance that is thus placed upon Paine's celery compound by the best informed people, and he was not slow in taking advantage of the great remedy himself. Here is his statement, unqualified, conclusive:

Kansas City, March 16, 1898.

"At times, when I have been seemingly exhausted from arduous work, Paine's celery compound has been of such benefit to me that it seems now I could hardly have progressed but for it. When sleep was slow in coming and my appetite flagged, a general toning up of my system followed the use of the compound. While I am not versed in things medical, I do know a fact when I encounter it, and that Paine's celery compound helped me and gave me a feeling of new strength is a fact."

ENRIQUE GUERRA.

As spring comes on, most women and many men who have lived hot-house lives during the winter, find themselves unduly fretful, unable to sleep soundly, without appetite, easily tired, frequently distressed by headaches, and lacking "snap" and strength—the result of poor blood and weak nerves.

To those in this condition, the thousands of testimonials from people like Mr. Guerra who have been benefitted by Paine's celery compound, should be reason enough for giving this best of all spring medicines at least a trial. What it has done for others, it will do for the reader. It will purify the blood, clear the complexion, rejuvenate the exhausted nervous system, insure good digestion, bring on healthy sleep, and restore one's strength and vitality.

No other medicine in the world ever accomplished so much, and a single trial will add another to the long list of people in every community who gratefully sound the praises of Paine's celery compound.

The Cuban postoffices under United States control pay all expense. The United States postoffices under the same control yield a large deficit every year. In Cuba the government is not aiding the large city newspapers with subsidies in shape of fast mails, nor it is paying Cuban roads one-third of the revenues alone for transportation as it does in the United States.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

A cruel report was started that there were to be 3,000 appointments made immediately by the census director. The result is that Washington is overcrowded with anxious applicants.

$100—Dr. E. Detchon's Anti Diuretic.

May be worth to you more than $100 if you have a child who soils bedding from incontenence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once. $1. Sold by Schulze Bros., Druggists, Racine, Wis.

The postal savings bank system did not succeed in making any more progress during the last session of congress than passing through the postoffice committee with a favorable report.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy.

Sold by Schulze Bros., Druggist, Racine, Wis.

While people on the lake shore are trying to get warm, they might occasionally think of our soldier boys in the Philippines who have a hot sweat bath all day and night long. Think of a temperature of 80 degrees before sunrise.

For frost bites, burns, indolent sores, eczema, skin disease and especially Piles, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve stands first and best. Look out for dishonest people who try to imitate and counterfeit it. It's their endorsement of a good article. Get Worthless goods are not imitated. Get DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve.—Robinson Drug Co.

Sour Stomach

"After I was induced to try CASCARETS, I will never be without them in the house. My liver was in a very bad shape, and my head ached and I had stomach trouble. Now, since taking Cascarets, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with beneficial results for sour stomach."
JOS. KREHLING, 1921 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 318

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha Electric Railway.

TIME TABLE

KENOSHA. Depart.	KENOSHA. Arrive.	RACINE. Going South.	RACINE. Going North.	MILWAUKEE. Arrive.	MILWAUKEE. Depart
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
6:45	6:40	6:00	7:05	8:50	7:00
9:25	8:05	7:30	7:25*	9:50	8:00
9:25	8:35	7:55	8:05	10:50	9:00
10:25	9:35	8:55	9:05	11:50	10:00
11:25	10:35	9:55	10:05		11:00
P. M.	11:35	10:55	11:05		12:00
12:25	P. M.	11:55	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
1:25	12:35	P. M.	12:05	12:50	1:00
2:25	1:35	12:55	1:05	1:50	2:00
3:25	2:35	1:55	2:05	2:50	3:00
4:25	3:35	2:55	3:05	3:50	4:00
5:25	4:35	3:55	4:05	4:50	5:00
6:25	5:35	4:55	5:05	5:50	6:00
7:25	6:35	5:55	6:05	6:50	7:00
8:25	7:35	6:55	7:05	7:50	8:00
9:25	8:35	7:55	8:05	8:50	9:00
10:25	9:35	8:55	9:05	9:50	11:20
11:35	11:35	9:55*	10:05	10:50	
		10:55	11:05☆	11:50	
		A. M.	P. M.		
		1:00☆	12:10☆		

*Do not pass Racine.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday	6:33 a. m. daily
6:47 a. m. Sunday only	7:50 a. m. daily
9:01 a. m. ex. Sunday	8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
10:15 a. m. daily	9:35 a. m. daily
1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday	11:55 a. m. daily
3:45 p. m. ex. Sunday	2:20 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:22 p. m. daily	4:36 p. m. daily
6:35 p. m. daily	7:50 p. m. daily
9:45 p. m. daily	
11:55 p. m. daily	
Depart for Chicago.	**Arrive from Chicago.**
6:35 a. m. daily	4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
7:50 a. m. daily	6:47 a. m. Sunday only
8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday	9:01 a. m. ex. Sunday
9:35 a. m. daily	10:15 a. m. daily
11:55 a. m. daily	1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday
2:20 p. m. ex. Sunday	3:45 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:35 p. m. daily	4:22 p. m. daily
7:50 p. m. daily	6:35 p. m. daily
	9:43 p. m. daily
	11:55 p. m. daily

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee
7:25 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
9:55 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
12:30 p. m.	1:38 p. m.
1:50 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	**Arrive from Chicago.**
Depart for Chicago.	10:05 a. m.
7:25 a. m.	1:38 p. m.
11:10 a. m.	6:05 p. m.
1:55 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
2:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	**From the West.**
For the West.	8:20 a. m.
12:35 p. m.	2:55 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Milwaukee.	From Milwaukee
7:25 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
9:55 a. m.	12:10 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
For Chicago.	**From Chicago**
7:25 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
9:55 a. m.	6:05 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	**From the West.**
	8:20 a. m.

H. G. UNDERWOOD.
Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD
SOLICITOR OF
PATENTS
AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Advertise in the Journal

THREE HUNDRED PICTURES

Of Our New Possessions

DESTINY has suddenly made the United States an empire. The fortunes of war have added to her care and ownership rich tropical island in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. They are Uncle Sam's, yet they are strangers, for want of accurate pictorial knowledge of them. This want is now fully supplied by this new book of photographic views. Turning its pages is like the passing of a grand panorama. Its realistic pictures present to the eye beautiful and marvelous sights in those fertile island countries. The book also includes numerous fine scenes in the United States associated with the Spanis-American war; as, camp pictures, life in the army and on war-ships, etc., etc.

Grand Photographic Panorama . . .

In this book are pictures of street and city views, of country and mountain scenery, of river and sea-coast sights, of interesting objects and strange people in Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines, which give an accurate knowledge of the beauty of these rich tropical islands, the customs of their inhabitants and their modes of living and dressing, of their dwellings and occupations, public buildings and churches, and other sights and scenes which strike American travelers as typical, curious and wonderful. There are views of life in camps, on the march and in battle, in America, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, and scenes of life on war-ships in peace and in war; in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, at Manila and Santiago.

A Partial List of the Photographic Views

Cuban Scenes

- Bird's-eye View of the City of Havana.
- Morro Castle, Old Fortress at Havana.
- A Large Sugar Plantation in Cuba
- A Spanish Bull-fight in Havana.
- A Spanish Matador.
- Magnificent Palace of Captain-general.
- Typical Home of Cuba's Poor.
- Insurgents in a Forest Stronghold
- Intrenchments at Camp McCalla.
- Tomb of Columbus, in Havana.

Porto Rican Scenes

- Camp of American Soldiers, Porto Rico.
- Bird's-eye View of the City of Ponce.
- Spanish Barracks After Bombardment.
- A Panorama of San Juan Harber.
- Statue of Columbus in San Juan.
- A Native Poultry-vender.

Hawaiian Scenes

- Raising American Flag Over Hawaii.
- Gathering Sea-bird's Eggs by Carloads.
- The Royal Palace at Honolulu.
- Crater of Immense Volcano Kilauea.
- Group of Hula dancers.

Philippine Scenes

- Bird's-eye View of the City of Manila.
- An Exciting Cock Fight.
- A Native Passenger-cab in Manila
- Street Scenes in Philippines Capitol.
- Methods of Punishing Prisoners.
- A Rude Method of Plowing.
- The Draft Animals in the Philippines.
- The Garrote Spanish Execution.
- A Moro Family from the Interior.

Army Scenes

- Regimental Scenes at Various Camps.
- Soldiers Leaving Washington for Front.
- Portable Cavalry Blacksmith-shop
- Rough Rider in a Toss-up.
- An Unexpected Roll-call.
- Court-martial in Session.
- A Crack Company of Colored Troops.

Naval Scenes

- Wreck of the Maine in Havana Harbor.
- Handling Rapid-fire Guns During Action.
- In the Fighting-tops.
- Pictures of War-ships' Mascots.
- In the Washington Navy-yard.

A Gigantic Premium Offer :

PANORAMA OF OUR NEW POSSESSIONS, Cheap at $1.00 a copy
WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION, a fine Magazine, price 1.00 a year
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Grand total for all three - - $3.00
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NEW HOME ATLAS
WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION
and
THE RACINE WEEKLY JOURNAL
Three For $1.50

GLEASON'S HORSE BOOK
and
THE RACINE WEEKLY JOURNAL
Two For $1.00

Woman's Home Companion *is a very handsome dollar-a week journal. It is printed on fine paper and profusely illustrated. It give 32 to 40 pages a month, each page 11 by 16 inches, and a new and beautiful cover in colors every issue. Its editors and contributors are the most popular American writers; in short it is an ideal family magazine, magnificently illustrated. The regular price is One Dollar a year, and it has over 325,000 subscribers. For a free sample copy address Woman's Home Companion, 149 Nassau St., New York City. In order to introduce their paper to our readers the publishers of Woman's Home Companion have given us a very low price, which enables us to make the bargain offered above.*

The New Home Illustrated Atlas of the World, *160 pages, it is a splendid book. In fine colored maps, in pictures and in reading matter the New Home Atlas is equal and better than those being sold by agents for $5 a copy and up-ward. It has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, including the changes in the world's geography and history, caused by America's recent victory over Spain. It is especially full and complete in maps, descriptions, statistics, etc., etc., of our new possessions. In the New Home Atlas there are fine colored maps of every nation, state and island on the globe, with a description of each, including location, size, population, typography, productions, climate, inhabitants, forms of goverment, capitals, etc., etc.*

Gleason's Horse Book—*Professor Gleason is renowned throughout America as the most expert and successful horse-trainer of the age. For breaking colts, conquering vicious horses and training horses he is a perfect wonder. His methods are simple and sensible, and can be put into use by any young man on the farm. The book contains over 180 illustrations and 416 pages, each 5½x7½ inches. It tells all about the horse. There are chapters on "Educating the Horse," "Teaching Horses Tricks," "How to Buy," How to Feed, Water and Groom," "Breeding and Raising Horses," "Breaking and Taming," "Methods of Detecting Unsoundness," "The Teeth," "Horseshoeing" and "Diseases of the Horse." This book, in expensive binding, was sold by agents for $2 a copy.*

MACHINISTS OUT AT CASE T. M. CO.

One Hundred and Fifty Employes of Engine Department Quit Work.

THE CAUSE STATED BY THEM.

Claim That It Is Not Wages But Method Foremen Have of Operating the Shop—Claim Unskilled Labor Put in Place of Skilled.

From Daily of March 11.

In the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty employees of the engine department of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine company are not at work today. It is not exactly a strike, but the men have a grievance. The first intimation that the outside world had that there was any dissatisfaction was about 8 o'clock last night when thirty-five of the night men put on their coats and walked out.

This morning when the day men learned of the action of the night force over one hundred refused to work and went home, leaving only three men in the department. Most of the men are members of the machinists union, but some are not members of any union.

A Journal representative met a large number of the men this morning and found themem peaceably disposed and they freely related their grievance and talked of it calmly.

There was no material difference in the story of each man. One of them said: "It is not a strike for higher wages, but the men are dissatisfied and grieved at the manner the foreman of the department discriminate against them. The foreman is a Mr. Peebles who came here from Minnesota and his asistant is Mr. Sewell. Of late unskilled mechanics have been brought here from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., and placed upon certain machines and taught how to operate them, while the skilled man, generally Racine men, who have been with the company for years, are taken off and put on another job and compelled to work much harder to make wages. In some instances the new men operate two machines. Some of the men called upon Mr. Sewell and Mr. Peebles and requested that they meet a committee with a view of peaceably adjusting the grievance. They refused to treat with us and said that they would conduct the department to suit themselves, and the men were referred to the office. A call was made at the office and the men were informed that everything in regard to the operation of the shops was left to the foremen to adjust. Seeing that we could not get any satisfaction we determined to go out. When the night force went out only three men remained and two of these were new men and there were three men left when the day men went out, two being new employes. In a nutshell the men do not believe it is right to bring inexperienced men here and give them the places of mechanics who are skilled. Whether the trouble will extend to other departments is a matter of conjecture."

All of the men appear to be earnest in their claims and desire to treat with the company and adjust the matter as they say it is impossible to confer with the foremen.

This afternoon the men are holding a mass meeting at Turner hall and are discussing the situation and will appoint a committee to confer with the managers of the Case T. M. Co. direct.

A call at the offices of the company this morning found M. F. K. Bull, Frederick Robinson and Mr. McIntosh out of the city. Mr. R. T. Robinson was met and he said that he knew little about the trouble. The men were out and he understood it was a grievance in regard to the foremen in charge of the engine department. That was all he had to say about the matter.

At the meeting this afternoon the situation was thoroughly gone over and it was decided to call a representative from the National union from Chicago and another meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon. The grievance as stated at the meeting was that the men objected to unskilled labor being brought here and given two machines to operate while skilled men were turned to other work.

At 12 o'clock the men employed in the erection department of the engine shops quit work, and at the present time there are over two hundred men out all told.

During last night sometime three windows were broken at the Case T. M. Co. shops. The mechanics desire to have it stated that none of their crowd had anything to do with it. Some young men were returning home from a dance and shoved each other through the windows. They were caught by the watchman and a policeman and paid for the window.

Ten Years Younger.

"After having the grip I was left in a very weak condition, and with no appetite at all. After taking three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I felt ten years younger. Hood's Sarsaparilla is like flour—we always have it in the house." B. H. Burrill, Box 245, Mankato, Minn.

Hood's Pills are non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, soften the gums, allays the pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY IS

A DEATH BLOW TO THOSE AILMENTS OF YOUR BODY WHICH "SNEAK IN" ON YOU AND POISON YOUR SYSTEM. IT PURIFIES YOUR BLOOD.

BEEF WAS ALL RIGHT.

Testimony at Chicago of Army Officer That No Complaints Were Heard in Regard to It.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The military court of inquiry into the Gen. Miles beef charges began taking testimony here today. The first witness was Major Frederick A. Smith, now of the commissary department of the lakes, but adjutant general on Shafter's staff during the Santiago campaign, being made major of the commissary the latter part of July. He never heard of any complaints at headquarters on the subject of rations. Witness had charge of unloading the beef brought to Cuba on transports. He never heard any complaints as to the quality either of canned roast or refrigerated beef. The canned beef was eaten by witness frequently. Not even unofficially had complaint reached him. The refrigerated beef of which he issued twenty to twenty-five thousand pounds daily was of excellent quality and was all in first class condition when issued. If any of it spoiled, it must have been due to the fact of delay in delivery to soldiers. He always tried to have it delivered in the cool of the morning. He had no reason to believe that the beef had been treated with preservatives.

On cross examination witness said that though the beef was guaranteed to keep seventy-two hours, he did not believe that it would keep forty-eight.

CHILD BURNED ALIVE.

The Bed Where She Lay Set on Fire by Her Three Year Old Brother.

MILWAUKEE, March 11.—A special from Marshfield, Wis., says: A shocking tragedy occurred at Milladore, a few miles from here in which a little child was burned alive. Mrs. Erhard a widow, left home to call on a neighbor and locked her two little children, a girl and boy, aged 3 and 5 respectively, in the house. The little girl went to bed and complained of being cold, her little brother thereupon went to the stove, scraped a few live coals together and laid them on the bed beside his sister. The bed clothing ignited and burned the little one to a crisp.

LIKE A BOMBSHELL.

A New Order Issued by the Management of the M. R. & K. Electric Line Excites the Farmers Along the Line.

The new management of the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha electric railway has thrown a bombshell into the ranks of the farmers living along their line between this city and Kenosha by announcing that in the future they will discontinue the practice of stopping at the signals of passengers but will establish several stations along the line at which regular stops will be made. The announcement of this plan has met with howls of indignation among the farmers, and they are preparing to protest. Property owners along the line claim that, according to their agreement with the officials of the line when the franchise was granted, the company agreed to stop on signal at any place along the line and that the adoption of the plan of establishing stations would make the road a detriment, rather than a blessing, to their property. The action of the company is taken for the purpose of reducing the running time between Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha.

OWEN EVANS GETS $200 AND COSTS.

Verdict in Favor of Mt. Pleasant Farmer Rendered by Judge Fish.

LIGHTNING STRUCK FLAX STACK.

Yorkville and Mt. Pleasant Fire Insurance Co. Contended Owner Was Not in Good Standing in Co. and That Flax Was Not Grain.

From Daily of March 11.

As was briefly announced in the Journal last evening, Judge Fish filed an opinion in the circuit court late yesterday afternoon in the case of Owen J. Evans vs. The Yorkville and Mt. Pleasant Farmers Mutual Insurance company in favor of the plaintiff. The case has been in court for the past three years and great interest was manifest among the farmers of the county when it was tried.

Mr. Owens held policy No. 2204 issued by the insurance company on January 3, 1895, for the term of five years, covering among other property, "grain in stacks on farm, $200."

On August 9, 1896, the flax of Mr. Evans was struck by lightning and totally destroyed, the loss being estimated at from $240 to $300. The issuance of the policy, the loss and value of property was not disputed by the company, but it denied the liability therefor because flax was not intended to be covered by the policy unless specially mentioned therein. On this point the judge gives as his opinion that without an express understanding or agreement to the contrary, that the term grain would in this vicinity include flax seed raised upon the farm. Several authorities are cited in similar cases.

The second ground of defense is: That at the time of the loss the policy was suspended by reason of plaintiff's non-payment of prior assessments.

Some time in February, 1896, the defendant had suffered a loss on a policy to De Long amounting to $1,552.50. An assessment had been levied on the policy holders payable July 1, 1896. Plaintiff's assessment amounted to $7.04 and was not paid until August 10, 1896, as though he received notice of such assessment shortly after May 1, 1896. He was also notified after July 1, 1896 and before August 9, 1896, by the treasurer of the company that his policy was suspended for such non-payment.

By the terms of the application of insurance signed by plaintiff and made part of his contract of insurance it was agreed that each member of the company shall within sixty days after receiving notice of a loss, pay to the treasurer of said defendant the amount assigned to said member to pay as his portion of the assessment to meet said loss, and that if any member failed to pay said assessment within sixty days after receiving said notice, his policy was thereby suspended, and remained suspended until said assessment was paid, and that the defendant should in no manner be liable for any loss occurring during the period of such suspension.

This stipulation, being a part of the contract, was binding upon the plaintiff and destroyed his right to recover for the loss in question, providing the assessment was valid, and one which plaintiff was bound to pay, for certainly he could not be suspended for an illegal or entirely unjustifiable assessment, as for example, an assessment where no loss had occurred.

The defendant is a mutual insurance company. Its articles of association are binding upon it and upon all of its members. Its powers are limited to those enumerated and specified therein. By the articles of association of this company it was empowered in case of loss to levy an assessment upon the members of the company sufficient to pay the loss as adjusted, and no more. The secretary was however, authorized to add to said amount a sum not to exceed $50 for expenses.

The power of the board in making assessments was limited in amount by the adjusted loss. It had no power to exceed this amount. Defendant's counsel urge that the amendment of the statute under which it was organized ipso facto, amended the articles of association. No authorities were cited in support of this position. The statute, under which a corporation is created, does not of itself confer powers upon that corporation. It may in its articles of association obtain all of the powers specified in the statute, but its organizers may voluntarily limit those powers and rights, and secure only a portion of them. They may select all or only a part. Having once made the selection the only remedy for a lack of power is an amendment of the articles of association. The organizers of this mutual insurance company had power to so frame its articles of association as to limit its board of directors in the class of risks to be taken, the amount of risk and assessments to be made in excess of liability for loss incurred. This right they lawfully exercised and until they secured by amended articles of association further powers that limitation was final. By the articles subscribed by them they limited the amount of assessment to the actual loss incurred plus $50 for expenses. This limitation was lawful and I am of the opinion it must govern until further powers are secured.

In the case at bar the loss was adjusted at $1,552.50. The amount of the assessment was $1,922.76 and at the time of its levy it had in its treasury unexpended $152.25. It appears, therefore that the amount sought to be raised by the assessment for the DeLong loss was at least $471.41 in excess of their authority and therefore illegal.

The only question remaining is: Being illegal can the failure of a member to pay his pro rata share on proper notice work a forfeiture of his policy? The doctrine that forfeitures are not favored by law and will not be enforced unless the right clearly exists is too well established in this and other states to require citation of authority. It seems clear that if the thing required to be done was not within the contract a person could not impair his rights by failure to comply. The forfeiture provided by the policy, and justified by the charter was clearly based upon the existence of a lawful assessment. If the assessment was not warranted he could not be forced to pay. Hence a failure to pay would not bring him within the provisions of the by-law.

I am of the opinion, therefore, that the plaintiff is entitled to judgment for the sum of $200 and interest from August 10, 1896, together with costs.

RACINE AGAIN TO THE FRONT

S. Freeman & Sons Co. Making a Boiler of Mammoth Proportions.

IS VALUED AT ABOUT $8,000

Combined Weight 100,000 Pounds — It Will Go to Portland, Oregon—Freight $1,250—Largest Ever Manu- in the Northwest.

From Daily of March 11.

It has long been an established fact that Racine is the largest manufacturing city of its size in the United States, if not in the world. Its goods reach many of the foreign countries. Threshing machines and wagons have made it famous and now the boilers manufactured are gaining a reputation second to no other.

Years ago the late Stephen Freeman established a small plant here. The growth of the concern was rapid and it might be said phenomenal, and today it is a great concern, covering several acres on the north side flats, and is known as the S. Freeman & Sons Mfg. Co., with Charles Freeman as its president.

To enumerate the many cities where the product of this company can be found would be superfluous, but it can be said that the reputation of its boilers is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast and the shops are being run night and day to fill the orders.

At present the company is making the largest boiler ever manufactured in the entire northwest. Yesterday afternoon a representative of the Journal inspected the monster through the kindness of Mr. George Roberts, treasurer of the company.

It is being made for the Columbia River and Puget Sound Navigation company of Portland, Oregon, and is known as a locomotive firebox marine boiler. The horse power will be 1,200 and it weighs 80,000 pounds. There are 2,700 stay bolts in it and 500 tubes or flues made of copper. The heaviest plates are fifteen-sixteenths of an inch thick; and the working pressure will be 180 pounds to the square inch. The shell is 9 feet in diameter and 13 feet long. The firebox is 12 feet long, 10 feet wide and 8 feet deep, and there are two furnaces. Complete it will cost $8,000. This monster will go into the steamer Flyer, which plys on Puget Sound, competing with the railroads for local traffic, between Tacoma and Seattle and she is the fastest boat running on inland waters, making close on to 22 miles per hour. It will be shipped to the Sound on one of the trucks that was used to haul heavy machinery during the World's Fair. With all of the appurtenances the combined weight will be close on to 100,000 pounds and the freight bill will amount to $1,250. Just when it will be shipped cannot be stated.

Struck With a Ball Club.

A son of Louis Anderson, the roofer, while playing ball with a number of companions yesterday, was struck on the head by a base ball bat, in the hands of a play-mate. He was knocked over and a bad gash was cut on his forehead. Dr. Sorenson, assisted by Dr. Taylor, took seven stitches in the wound and the boy will come out all right.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

LAME BACK

"I was troubled for ten years with my back and kidneys. It came from heavy lifting in the shop. The pain was right across the small of my back and was at times so bad that when I sat down I could hardly rise. The pain used to extend from the small of the back up and down and it wore me out so that half the time I did not feel like going to work in the morning. Since I began to use Johnson's Kidney Pills the pain has entirely ceased and where I used to get up ten or fifteen times during the night I now rise only once. I can honestly recommend Johnson's Kidney Pills to others after what they have done for me."—Fred Parker, Vicksburg, Miss.

Johnson's Kidney Pills are a specific and positive cure for all diseases and blood impurities caused by deranged action of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists. Large box 50c. Prepared at The Johnson Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia.

Wholesale agents Gessler & Lochner, Wm. R. Kirkby.

BELLAVITA Arsenic Beauty Tablets and Pills

This Complexion Treatment is a guaranteed specific, perfectly safe and sure in its action, for the removal of various disorders of the skin, viz: Pimples, Blotches, Freckles, Sunburn, Discolorations, Eczema, Blackheads, Roughness, Redness, and restores the Bloom of Youth to faded faces. Boxes containing 10 days' treatment 50c; 30 days' treatment, $1.00; six boxes $5.00 with positive written guarantee to produce the above results or cheerfully refund $5.00 paid. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Send for circular.

Nervita Medical Co., Clinton & Jackson Sts. Chicago, Illinois.

Sold by all Druggists

Sold by Wm. R. Kirkby, 405 6th St. Racine, Wis.

PROTECT OUR HOMES.

Catarrh Our Greatest Enemy—Pe-ru-na Our Protector.

The Roberts Family, of Denison, Iowa, Are Healthy and Happy—A Rare Sight in These Days. They Say, "We Think Pe-ru-na Is The Greatest Medicine On Earth."

No man is better known in the State of Iowa than Mr. C. T. Roberts, contractor and mason. A typical American—active, shrewd, and full of business sagacity. He is not only a provider for his family, but a protector. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman he writes, among other things, as follows:

"Our boy, James, had the membranous croup, and after he recovered he was subject to repeated attacks of lung fever. Our boy, Charlie, was also subject to attacks of pneumonia and pleurisy. Our third boy, John, was subject to fever and ague (malarial) and liver trouble. Your remedy Pe-ru-na cured my boys entirely, and now I have three of the healthiest boys in the State of Iowa, which I attribute to your medicine. My wife had a stomach trouble which Pe-ru-na also cured. Altogether for my whole family we have used nineteen bottles of Pe-ru-na, and have thus saved $500 in doctors' bills. I am a contractor and mason by trade, and am known all over Northwestern Iowa. I have had a stomach trouble which has been greatly relieved by your remedy Pe-ru-na, for which I am still taking it. We think it is the greatest medicine on earth."—C. T. Roberts, Denison, Ia.

This beautiful and healthy family is the best recommend any medicine can have. Not only is Pe-ru-na to them a matter of economy, but it has become a source of safety and happiness.

Mr. T. G. Walker, Carneiro, Kansas, writes: "It is with pleasure that I report that I am better than I have been for many years. I believe Pe-ru-na is without a doubt the best medicine that ever was used in a family. It has cured my nervousness, with which I had been afflicted for a great number of years."

Mrs. S. E. Dicker writes: "I am sure that Pe-ru-na is one of the best medicines on the market. I have taken it every winter for the last four years. I first tried it after a long, hard spell of la grippe, for cough and catarrh caused by la grippe. I am sure that I would have been in my grave now had I not used it. I have told many others the good it did me. Everybody said that I had consumption, and I knew that I would have it unless I got relief. Every fall for the last four years I take it as a preventive from cold. I believe that if people knew what a great preventive Pe-ru-na is they would have less trouble from that dreaded disease, la grippe. It never fails. I am well advanced in years, but I feel that I might live through many winters with the help of Pe-ru-na. I never forget to recommend it to young as well as old for all kinds of colds, coughs, catarrh, etc. I feel it my duty to give praise where it is due. I am and ever shall be grateful to the man who discovered Pe-ru-na."

Mrs. S. E. Dicker, Osyka, Miss.

It is a fact of ever-increasing astonishment that so many otherwise sensible and provident people will, for the neglect of so simple a precaution as to have a bottle of Pe-ru-na at hand, bring upon themselves the needless suffering and foolish expense that a practitioner of medicine is forced to witness every day.

As soon as the value of Pe-ru-na is fully appreciated by every household, both as a preventive and cure of these affections, tens of thousands of lives will be saved, and hundreds of thousands of chronic, lingering cases of disease prevented. Pe-ru-na is the household safeguard.

Hon. William Youngblood.

Hon. William Youngblood, Auditor for the Interior, writes from Washington, D. C., to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, as follows: "I've often heard of your great medicine and have persuaded my wife, who has been much of a sufferer from catarrh, to try Pe-ru-na, and after using one bottle she has wonderfully improved. It has proved all you have claimed for it, and I take pleasure in recommending it to anyone who is afflicted with catarrh." Pe-ru-na has become, in a multitude of households, absolutely indispensable.

A FREE BOOK.

A book on chronic catarrh sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio. This book consists of Dr. Hartman's regular winter course of medical lectures at the Surgical Hotel. Ask any druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac for 1899.

ZERO COUGH CURE!

ZERO PINE COUGH CURE

Is famous for its cure of bad colds, coughs, prevents pneumonia, a cure for croup, affords prompt relief in case of whooping cough, a safe remedy, 25c per bottle.

ZERO OIL

A general family liniment, cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises, burns and frost-bites, 25c per bottle.

ZERO CREAM

For chapped hands and face, one application produces a cure, a beautifier to the skin, pleasant after shaving, 25c per bottle.

For Lame Back and Lumbago apply ZERO PLASTER.

Your money is refunded by following agents:

The ROBINSON DRUG CO., Racine
S. G. SMITH, Franksville.
C. ANDERSON, North Cape.
SECOR & PEDERSON, Rochester.
L. NOLL, Waterford.

H. G. UNDERWOOD,
Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD
SOLICITOR OF
PATENTS
AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

WARNER'S

AN OPPORTUNITY TO GET CORSETS FREE

FROM IMPERFECTIONS.
Warner's Corsets are
Standard—Shaped Strikingly
Correct—Up-To-Date Styles
Exquisitely Fine Materials
Unbreakable Bones
Rustproof Steels.

THE WARNER BROS. CO. CORSETS

FOR SALE BY... T. L. HARNETT.

"THE BEST IS, AYE, THE CHEAPEST."
AVOID IMITATIONS OF AND SUBSTITUTES FOR
SAPOLIO

G. MARTINS.
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Open at all hours Day or Night.
Morgue in Connection.
Always on hand.
Telephone 274. 334 Main St.
Residence 1432 N. Wisconsin St.

Marble and Granite MONUMENTS
Headstones, Tablets, Burial Vaults, Curbing, Corner Posts, etc.
THOS P. GRIFFITH
UNION GROVE, WIS.

Try an Ad in the Journal

COUNTY NEWS.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, March 13, 1899.

The winter term of the Academy closed on last Friday and the spring term will open March 21st. Miss Grace Erwin, assistant principal left for her home in Indiana on Saturday.

George Wallis and family have moved on the Belden farm. A. O. Belden has moved into his house in the village. David Healy and family will move into the house vacated by George Wallis.

A. F. Pierce will move to Dakota this week.

Mrs. Jennie Hay spent part of the past week in Milwaukee.

J. W. Summers and family spent Saturday with Yorkville friends.

E. Jackson contemplates moving into the rooms over his shoe shop, vacated by H. Dufenhorst who has decided to move to Milwaukee.

Miss Rae Dodge left for her home at Springfield Saturday.

Mrs. Morris of Franksville spent Sunday at the home of her sister Mrs. Hoyt.

Miss Luela Merrill is visiting with friends in Milwaukee this week.

Miss Annie Lightfield is reported seriously ill.

Mrs. Thom. Bottomley of Burlington spent part of the past week at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Frost.

Chas. Frost went to Milwaukee last week to purchase a stock of groceries, having decided to deal in that line of business again. We wish him success.

James Kilpatrick's children who have been sick with the scarlet fever are reported improving rapidly.

An enjoyable surprise party was given at the home of A. Sheard on Friday eve., for F. A. Pierce and family.

Western Union Junction, March 13.

Mrs. Tradewell visited her daughter Mrs. Valentine of Somers last week.

Professor Anderson of Racine entertained the people of Western Union with a magic lantern show on Tuesday of last week.

Mr. Harry Evans who has been dangerously sick with pneumonia is reported as better.

The crokonole club met with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis last Friday evening. Mr. Parker not being present the booby prize a tooth pick holder made in representation of the human skeleton was won by Mr. Ferdinand Zeiler, Mr. Herbert Crane won the first prize an elegant paper weight.

Shirley Worthington is hauling wood from Kelloggs Corners.

The grist mill at the Junction is doing a rushing business.

Mrs. Anderson of Racine visited her sister Mrs. Lingsweiler of this place last week.

NORTH CAPE

North Cape, Wis., March 13, 1899.

The basket social at the Literary society Wednesday evening was a success and enjoyed by nearly every one.

The two young gentlemen who were unfortunate enough to purchase a double basket containing carrots and beets, took it all very pleasantly.

Dr. Hanson brought out a Miss Anderson from Racine who also was present at the social.

Mr. George Spillum had the misfortune of having a bone fractured in his nose by a branch of a tree striking him in the face.

The ladies aid society of the S. M. E. church met with Mrs. P. Steffenson on Wednesday afternoon.

On Thursday afternoon the Ladies Aid society of the Lutheran church met with Mrs. H. Skarie.

Miss Carrie Adland returned today from Chicago after spending a week there.

The Skare brothers just finished drilling a well for Harvey Britton having struck water at ninety-nine feet.

Johnny Anderson has returned home home after having clerked for O. A. Spillum several months.

Mr. John Larson has rented H. Skarie's house and will move with his family the last of the month.

Miss Ida Kime leaves for Racine tomorrow, after spending several weeks at home.

Mr. Ed. Kime has so far recovered from his serious illness as to be able to go out on fine days.

Washington Life Insurance Co.

The thirty-ninth annual statement of the Washington Life Insurance company published in another column well reflects the splendid progress made by this company and illustrates the great confidence reposed in it by the people. The year's record shows a gain of over $2,000,000 in the amount of new insurance, with the substantial addition of over a half million dollars to its assets, increasing the total assets to $15,082,226, securely invested.

The Washington extends a liberal and just treatment to its members in the prompt payment of claims, dividends and surrender values. This is a well established usage of the company of many years' duration, dating back to the very commencement of its business.

Stephen H. Sage is the Racine agent and can be seen at his office in the Manufacturers National Bank, or at his residence, 938 Superior street.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

HE WAS A SIGHT.

Eyes Puffed Out and Limbs Swollen by Dropsy.

After Three Years of Suffering Mr. Freeborough is a Well Man—How the Cure Was Effected.

BUFFALO, N. Y. March 13.—"I was a sight," said A. H. Freeborough of 191 Frank avenue, this city, to an interviewer, "and the agony I bore was intense. I had Dropsy for three years. My eyes were puffed out and my limbs were badly swollen. All the doctors could not help me. I had about given up hope when I read of positive cures of Dropsy by Dodd's Kidney Pills. I purchased one box of the pills, and after taking part of them the swelling began to go out of my limbs and the puffiness around my eyes disappeared. I have used four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and am completely cured."

This awful malady, Dropsy, yields to Dodd's Kidney Pills alone. Many men and women who have been given up by the doctors have been rescued from the grave through the use of these wonderful pills, which are a positive and permanent cure for all forms of diseases arising from disordered kidneys.

R. H. Altman of Raze street, this city, was troubled with Rheumatism for 10 or 11 years, being confined to his bed much of the time, "after using four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills," he says, "I have thrown my cane away, as now I can walk without it."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by Druggists at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50. Sent by mail on receipt of price by Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

UNION GROVE AND YORKVILLE

Debate, Resolved, That U. S. Government Should Own and Control the Railroad Systems.

For some time past there has been a rivalry between the literary societies of Yorkville and Union Grove. A meeting was arranged for last Friday evening to test the merits of picked speakers from each place. At 7 p. m. the Yorkville school bell was rung to announce the arrival of the Union Grove delegation, about forty strong. In a few moments standing room was at a premium, and to keep the audience in a good humor J. F. Moyle told of how his hired man escaped from the bumble bees, and his subsequent report to his employer, that showed a knowledge of scripture. Wesley Sheppard, president of the Yorkville Literary society, was in the chair, and called on Miss Mary Moyle who gave a welcome address to the visitors. This was followed by a recitation by Earl Buchan, in his inimitable style. Wesley and Anna Shephard then gave an instrumental duet, after which a chorus of Yorkville's best voices filled the room with melody. The "Scotch scene" that was presented by Rev. Thos. Fessenden, proclaimed him to be a descendant of the same stock that has made "Bobbie Burns" famous. Miss Grace Wilson rendered a touching recitation; the reading by Miss Lillian McQuarrie was excellent, but the character song by Miss Brooks who impersonated an old lady, fairly brought down the house and could not have been better if she was in truth 90 years old instead of 19! Then followed the debate supported on the affirmative by Mrs. Fessenden, William Shephard and Wesley Shephard. The negative, Joseph Martin, Clarence Sleight and Wesley Wilke. The judges appointed were John F. Moyle and James McManus, they chose J. Z. Collier as the third member. After a spirited contest lasting nearly one hour, the decision was given in favor of the negative, 3 to 0. After a short recess and music, Prof. H. Lawton gave a declamation, Miss Gertrude Besustow an instrumental solo, Stanley Fowles a couple of songs, the never ending story by Miss Anna Evans, a song by Miss Lilah E-mond, and the "news of the week" by editor Shephard, in which neither fear nor favor was shown. This was followed by the critic's report. It was one of the most entertaining gatherings of the winter, and we look forward with pleasure to the next meeting of the sister societies.

HONEY CREEK.

Honey Creek, Wis., March 14, 1899.

Mrs. Potter, Sr., died Sunday night and was buried Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

A. E. Randolph who has been running our meat market, has moved to East Troy.

Mrs. B. Winnie and Mrs. Wm Kingston had a rag and quilting bee at the home of the latter Tuesday afternoon. About sixty of their lady friends, were invited and all enjoyed a pleasant afternoon.

Roy Earle of Oshkosh, who holds a position as mail clerk on the Wisconsin Central railroad, spent Monday and Tuesday with relatives of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Midbury buried their little boy Tuesday, aged three days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McIntosh took a trip to Chicago and spent several days last week.

A donation for the purpose of making up the deficit on the minister's salary was held at the hall Wednesday night.

Miss Norma Vaughn has been teaching in the lower room this week. Miss Jessie Potter being kept home by the sickness and death of her grandmother.

Miss Rosy Smith who was reported on the gain last week is not as well at present writing.

Women love a clear, healthy complexion. Pure blood makes it. Burdock Blood Bitters makes pure blood.

Milwaukee Sentinel: There is not much doubt that the Cuban army will prefer $3,000,000 and the good will of the United States to the approval of the Cuban assembly.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

F. Harbridge.

THE MONEY THAT TALKS

The circulated report that we have violated our ONE PRICE PRINCIPLE we presume, originates from some jealous competitor, and to impress the PUBLIC strongly and give them confidence in the face of untruthful reports, we will do as stated below. S. WOLFF'S SONS.

This is to certify that S. Wolff's Sons have deposited in this bank ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, which we are authorized to pay over to the most deserving charity in this city, if anyone can bring us proof that they have deviated one penny from the price marked upon the goods or have in any way evaded their strictly one price principle. In addition we will give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in cash to the person or persons who will bring evidence and proof that S. Wolff's Sons have violated in any way this one price principle.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, of Racine, Wis.

Racine, Wisconsin, March 1, 1899. G. N. FRATT Cashier.

The measure in the legislature which has been reported for passage in the assembly which provides for the legalization of the new voting machine should pass. Those cities that have tried the voting machine all report a genuine success, and Wisconsin may as well be in the fashion as not. This machine insures accuracy, insures rapidity and above all insures against any errors in the balloting. Why not adopt it and in addition require its use on all occasions when elections are in order.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS

New York Stocks.

Reported by Northrop & Co.

LIST OF STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	CLOSING Mar. 14	CLOSING Mar. 9
Am. Sugar	139¼	140⅜	138⅝	140⅛	143
Am. Tobacco	206	214½	206	211	194¼
Atchison pfd	61¼	60⅞	59⅛	60⅛	61⅝
C. M. & St. P.	126⅝	127⅝	126⅛	127⅛	128
C. & N. W.	147½	147¾	146½	146½	147¾
C. B. & Q.	138⅝	139⅛	138⅝	139¼	139
C. R. I. & Pacific	116⅝	116⅞	116⅞	116⅝	117¼
C. C. C.	57¾	57⅝	57⅜	57½	57½
Can. Southern	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅞	
Chicago Gas	114⅛	115⅛	114½	114⅞	114⅜
Ches. & Ohio	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	27⅛
American Spirits	14⅜	14⅜	14	14⅜	14⅜
Gen. Electric	119⅛	119⅛	118	118	110¼
Jersey Central	113	113	111¼	112	113¼
B. R. T.	96⅝	96⅝	95½	96	96
L. & N	64	64	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
Mo. Pac	46⅞	47⅜	46	46	46½
Manhattan	108⅛	108⅞	106⅞	107⅛	110⅛
M. K. & T., pfd.	38⅜	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	38⅜
N. Y. Cent	134⅛	134⅛	132⅜	132⅜	135⅛
Nat. Lead	34¼	34¼	34⅛	34¼	34½
Northern Pacific	78⅜	78⅞	78	78⅜	.79
Omaha					93¼
Pac. Mail	48¼	48½	47½	48⅛	48⅜
Reading	24	24	24	24	24
Southern Ry	49⅞	49⅞	49	49⅞	48¼
Tenn. Coal & I	47⅛	47⅛	46⅝	47⅛	46⅝
Union Pacific	44⅝	44⅞	44	44⅛	46⅛
U. S. Leather pfd	71	72	71	71⅛	71⅛
Wabash	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	22
C. G. W.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	15¼
Western Union	94	94	93⅞	93⅞	94

Chicago Markets.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Mar 14	Closing Mar
Wheat—					
May	69⅞	70¼	69⅛	70¾	70¼
July	68¼	69¼	68⅛	69½	69¼
Corn—					
May	34¾	35¼	34⅝	35¼	35⅝
July	35⅜	35⅞	35¼	35⅝	36
Oats—					
May	26¼	26⅜	26¼	26⅝	27¼
July	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅞	25½
Pork—					
May	9 12	9 20	9 12	9 17	9 27
July	9 30	9 37	9 30	9 35	9 45
Ribs—					
May	5 35	5 40	5 35	5 37	5 40
July	5 50	5 52	5 50	5 50	5 52
Lard—					
May	4 70	4 72	4 70	4 72	4 77
July	4 82	4 85	4 82	4 82	4 90

Received.		Estimates.
20,000	Hogs	30,000
101	Wheat	40
508	Corn	190
283	Oats	120

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Grain, Flour and Feed

(Corrected by David Lawton.)

RACINE, Mar. 15, 1899

Flour—	
Minn. Patent $	3 90
" Best Spring	3 50
" Rye	3 10
Grain—	
Wheat No 1 $	70
Wheat No 2	68
Wheat No 3	63½
	29
Oats	31@ 33
Corn	45@ 47
Barley	55@ 55
Rye	
Feed—	
Fine Middlings, per ton $	15 00
Bran, per ton	14 00
Corn meal	17 00
Oats and Corn, ground	14 00
Produce—	
Butter $	16@17
Eggs	13@14
Cheese	8@12½
Hay	8 00
Vegetables—	
Apples $	1 60
Potatoes	45@ 55
Beans	1 20
Onions	50

Meats—	
Beef on foot	3 40@3 75
Hogs on foot	3 40@3 75
Lard	8
Calves	5 50@6 00
Sheep	3 00@3 50
Lambs	3 00@3 50
Poultry—	
Turkeys $	11
Chickens	11
Seeds—	
Flax $	1 22½
Clover	4 70@6 20
Timothy	1 85@2 25
Wool	
Wool $	16@24
Hides—	
Green—No 1, trimmed, per lb	$7¼@7½
Green, No 2, " "	6¼@6½
Cured, No. 1, " "	9 @9½
Cured, No. 2, " "	8 @8½
Calfskins—	
Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb $	12 12½
Green, No 2, " "	10 10½
Kips—	
Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb $	10½
Green, No 2, " "	8½
Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 50c to 60c.	

Milwaukee Markets

MILWAUKEE Mar. 15, 1899

Grain—	
Wheat No 1 $	70½
" No 2	68
" No 3	65
Oats	29
Corn	31
Barley	48
Rye	55
Meats—	
Live Hogs	$3 65@3 75
Live Beef	3 50@3 75
Vegetables—	
Beans	$1 20@1 24
Potatoes	50@55
Seeds—	
Timothy	$1 80@2 30
Clover	4 75@6 28
Produce	
Butter	17@18
Eggs	13@14
Cheese	8½@12½
Tallow—	
1	4½
2	3½

MONEY MARKET.

12 m.—Money on call nominally 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady at 4.85½@4.85¾ for demand and at 4.82½@4.82¾ for sixty days; posted rates 4.84½@4.85 and 4.86½@4.87; commercial bills 4,82½@4.83. Silver certificates nominally 59½@60½c; bar silver 59¾c; Mexican dollars 47½c. Government bonds, strong; U. S. 3s, 107¾; new 4s registered 128¾; do coupon, 128¾; 4s registered, 111¾; do coupon, 112¾; 2s registered, 99½; 5s registered, 112; do coupon, 112.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter—Easy; receipts heavy and demand tame. Fancy or extra creamers, per lb, 19@20c; firsts, 17@17½c; 1-lb prints, fancy creamery, 20c; best dairy selections slow, 14@16c; lines, fair to choice, do, 13@15c roll butter, 11½@13c; packing stock do, 10@11½c; imitation creamery, 14@16c; grease, 4@6c. Fancy dairy is in good demand. Extras were sold at 19½c.

Cheese—Full cream flats, per lb new, 12@12c; New York full cream, 12@12½c; Young America's, 12c; brick, new, 10c; fall brick, 11c; limburger, new, 9½@10c; Swiss, new, domestic, 11@12½c; imported Swiss, 24c; Sapsago, 20c; farmers', 11.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

Eggs—Firm, at 12c per doz for strictly fresh. The market remains about the same and sales were made freely at 12c and 12½c, cases included. Receipts are fair. Consumption is fair.

Live Poultry—Market firm with a good demand. Receipts continue very light. Chickens 10@10½c; ducks 8@8½c; geese 50@75c apiece poor stock less, turkeys, 8@9c; pigeons per doz 1.25@1.50. All poultry sells very readily on arrival.

Dressed Poultry.—Firm. Receipts very light. Demand good and prices higher. Hens, 10@11c; springers, 11@11½c broilers 1½@2-lb, 12@12½c; turkeys, select, light weights, 11@12c; fair to good, 10@10½c; ducks, 10@11c; geese, 8c culls, lower; pigeons, per doz, 50@60c. Weather favorable and good for business.

DRESSED MEATS AND FISH.

Dressed Meats—Veal, market steadier. Receipts light with a good demand. Carcasses weighing 90@110 lbs, 8@8½c; with occasionally a fancy carcass at 9c; 80@100 lbs, coarse and thin, 8c; 60@70 lbs with fair kidneys, 6@6½c; poor and thin, 50@60 lbs, 5@5½c; considerable small calves arriving, which are confiscated by health officers. Muttons, 5@7c; lambs, yearlings 6½@8c; few spring lambs being received and quoted at 4.00@4.50 apiece for good weights. Lambs weighing 25@35 lbs 2.50@3.00.

Hogs—Dressed, per 100 lbs, 4.00@4.50; roasting pigs, 1.25. Market firm.

FARM PRODUCTS.

Hay—Good to choice Iowa upland, 8.00@8.50 per ton on track; No. 1 upland, 7.50@8.00; choice timothy, 8.25@8.75; No. 1 do 7.50@8.00; No. 2, 6.50@7.50; clover and mixed, 6.50@7.00; Wisconsin marsh and prairie, 4.50@6.00.

Straw—Oats, per ton, on track 4.00@4.50 rye, do, 5.00@5.50; wheat, do 4.00@4.25.

HIDES AND WOOL.

Hides—Cured, 9¼@9½c per lb; cured No. 2, 8¼@8½c; green trimmed, 7¼@7½c; do, No. 2, 6¼@6½c; bulls, 5¼@6½c; dry salted, 10½@12c; dry flint, 12@13½c; horsehides, apiece, 1.00@3.25; dry skins, per lb, 14@16c; kips, G. S. long-haired, 9½c; G. S. long-haired, No. 2, 7½c; fall, 8@10c; veal, 8½@10½c; calf skins, G. S., best 12¼@12½c calf skins, do No. 2, 10½@10½c; deacons, 40@60; pelts, 18@22c, according to estimate of wool.

Wool—Unwashed—Coarse, 18@19c; medium, 19@20c; half blood, 17@18c; fine 16c. Washed—Course, 23@24c; medium, 24@26c; fine, 21@22c; cotted, chaffy, burry and bucks, ½@½ off.

SEEDS.

Seeds—Clover, common to choice, per 100 lbs, from first hands, 4.50@6.50; timothy, common to choice, per 100 lbs 2.00@2.40. Jobbing prices, 6.25@6.75 per 100 lbs for good to choice, clover, and 2.85@3.25 for timothy; onion tops, 1.50@1.75 per bus. onion sets, 2.15@2.25 per bus.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The retail dealers of Chicago have suffered so much from the department stores that they have organized for a campaign, to be begun in the legislature of Illinois.

The Chicago Trade Bulletin gives aggregate supplies of breadstuffs in Europe and afloat therefore and in store in the United States and Canada on March 1 as 151,124,000 bush, against 145,620,000 bush on Feb. 1, and 140,571,000 bush on March 1, 1898.

The number of sheep in the country has increased over 2,000,000 in two years. Between Jan. 1, 1893, and the same date in 1897 the number of sheep declined, from 47,273,553 to 36,818,643, and their value receded in the same period from $125,909,264 to $67,020,942, a loss of $58,878,322.

The directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul met last week and declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent on the common and 3½ per cent on the preferred. This dividend is payable on April 20. The earnings of the road are said to be more than satisfactory.

Trade reports say the business boom is well sustained, with an advance in pig iron.

Uncertainty of wool values hampers the woolen manufacturers. Sales are barely equal to the ordinary consumption of the mills dependent upon them, but prices are rather weak.

Pond's Extract

(Avoid Substitutes)

Cleanses and Heals all Inflamed Surfaces, Cures Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and

Relieves Pain

Williams & Breese

EIGHT ANNUAL

...SPRING OPENING...

Week of March 20th to 25th Inclusive.

OUR DISPLAY OF SPRING GOODS never has been equaled in style, qualities, values and quantities. We show for the first time those **exclusive novelties** *and* **new fabrics** *that are now in vogue and shown over the New York counters. We attribute our vast sales and extensive business to the careful personal selections made from the enormous and endless varieties of stocks of the Eastern markets. Also to the* **never to be forgotten fact, the best article** *at the* **lowest possible cost.**

OUR REPUTATION is the assurance that you can get from us **dependable merchandise.** *We extend to the public a most cordial invitation to attend our* **Opening.** *Your visit will give us an opportunity and pleasure of showing you* **New Dress Goods, New Silks, New Dress Trimmings, New Ribbons, New Laces. New Imported Wash Fabrics, New Ginghams, New Percales, New Ready to Wear Shirt Waists, New Lace Curtains, New China Mattings, New Carpets, New Linoleums.**

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY **Miss S. A. Woods,** *the expert demonstrator of "HER MAJESTY'S CORSET" will fill a special one week's engagement at our store, commencing March 20th and ending March 25th. Miss Woods will ve glad to explain the merits of this Celebrated Corset and give fittings, thus illustrating its superiority over others. Engagements can be made with Miss Woods by mail or telegraph.*

We desire to be distinctly understood that ladies will not be expected to purchase a Corset after a fitting is made unless they so desire. **"Her Majesty's Corset" is not the cheapest but the best.** "The Majesty Corset" in fit, wear and comfort is unsurpassed. It is worn by well dressed women. Endorsed by Physicians and Modistes.

First publication March 16, 1899.

STATE OF WISCONSIN — COUNTY Court—Racine County—In Probate. In the matter of the estate of John J. Boss, deceased.

Letters of administration having been issued by this court to Lena M. Boss as administratrix of the estate of John J. Boss, deceased, late of said county of Racine:

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this court.

It is further ordered, that six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered, that this court will, at regular terms thereof, to be held on Tuesday, the 12th day of September A. D., 1899, at the office of the judge of said court at the city of Racine in said county, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said John J. Boss, deceased.

It is further ordered, that within ten days from the date hereof notice of the times and place, when and where this court will receive, examine and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Racine.

Dated this 8th day of March, A. D., 1899.

By the Court. E. B. BELDEN, County Judge.

Kearney & Thompson, Atty's at law t5

First publication March 16, 1899.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—CIRCUIT Court—Racine County. Mary Carney, plaintiff, vs. John O'Conneil, James O'Connell, and West Shore Lumber company, a corporation, defendant.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in favor of the plaintiff in the above entitled action on March 7, A. D. 1898, I will offer for sale and sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the East front door of the Court House in the City of Racine, Racine county, Wisconsin, on FRIDAY, THE 28 DAY OF APRIL, 1899, AT TWO O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON of said day, that part of the northeast quarter of Section Twenty-five (25) in Town Four (4) north of Range Twenty-one (21) east, bounded as follows: Begin twenty-four rods south from the northeast corner of said Section; run thence south fifty-six (56) rods; thence west twenty (20) rods, thence north fifty-six (56) rods; thence east twenty (20) rods to the place of beginning, containing seven (7) acres of land more or less, with the dwelling house and other buildings thereon situate, said premises lying and being in the Town of Raymond, Racine County, Wisconsin.

Edward A. Rein. Sheriff of Racine County.

Kearney & Thompson, attorneys for Plaintiff, 521 Main St., Racine Wis. 7t

FOR SALE—TEN ROOM HOUSE, GOOD well, cistern, city water, ninety-foot lot, fine shade and fruit. Address P. O. Box 148. mch9t2

WE WILL PAY A SALARY OF $15 PER week and expenses for a man with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture in the country. Only good hustlers wanted. Reference. Address, with stamp, Eureka Mfg. Co., 502 Mo. Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

$40 PER MONTH SALARY—FIFTY ENergetic ladies and gentlemen wanted to canvass. Above salary guaranteed. Call or address Miss M. A. Tanner, Campbellsport, Wis. june23lyr

AUCTION SALE—ON MARCH 21, 1899, I will sell at public auction on the old "Putnam Farm" two miles west of Union Grove or one mile east of Kansasville all of my stock, machinery, produce, and household goods. A. A. Greene, proprietor, E. R. Wilson, Auctioneer.

1860 1899

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.

CONDENSED.

Assets, December 31, 1898	$15,082,226.21
Received during 1898 for Premiums, Interest, Rent, etc.	2,849,289.53
Total paid Policy holders in 1898, for Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Dividends, etc.	1,522,153,24
Reserved for Policies, N. Y., Standard 4 per cent, and all Liabilities	14,432,044.48
New Insurance, 1898	11,036,098
Paid Policy-Holders, since organization	31,921,180.94

ASSETS INVESTED AS FOLLOWS

Loans secured by Mortgages on Real Estate, First Liens	8,411,215.38
U. S., Municipal and other Bonds	490,054.08
Loans to Policy-holders on its Policies	977,267.61
Loans on Collaterals	50,000
Real Estate, Cost Value	4,494,916.60
Cash in Banks and Trust Co.'s	184,035.07
Interest Accured, Net amount of Premiums Deferred and in Transit, Etc.	474,737.47
	$ 15,082,226.21

The records of this year shows an increase of over $2,000,000 in amount of insurance written, and gains in assets, in income, in surplus, and in volume of business.

The liberal and just treatment of its members in the prompt payment of claims, dividends and surrender values, is a well-established usage of this Company of many years' duration, dating back to the very commencement of its business.

In the last five years **The Washington** paid a larger amount to policy-holders in return premiums (i. e. for dividends and surrender policies) proportionate to premiums received, than the average of all other life insurance companies in this country.

DR. S. L. FULLER, GENERAL AGENT.

CHICAGO, ILL. Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

STEPHEN H. SAGE, Agent for Wisconsin,

Racine Office Over Manufacturers National Bank. Residence 938 Superior Street.

The Racine Journal.

PART TWO.

VOLUME XLVI. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. NO. 39

ARE AFTER THE BELLE CITY STOCK

Small Stockholders Are Asked to Name a Price For Stock.

MR. SLUSH MAKES INQUIRIES

If the Line Is Sold All Stockholders Will Share Alike — Milwaukee People Would Like to Control the Entire Wisconsin System.

From Daily of March 9, 1899.

Ever since the management of the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Electric Railway company changed hands, reports of different kinds have been in circulation. One was in effect that the Milwaukee people had bought the road outright, but this is denied with the admission that an offer has been made for the line.

The second report is in effect that offers have been made for the Belle City Street Railway system. This has also been denied, but the fact remains that a large per cent of the smaller stockholders have received letters from Mathew Slush, president of the M. R. & K. company, making inquiry as to what they would take for the stock. Some of these small stockholders interviewed the larger stockholders with the query as to what it meant.

It is pretty certain that if a sale of the Belle City is made that every stockholder will share alike and that there will be no rake off for any person. That the Milwaukee Street Railway and Electric Light company want control of the entire electric street railway system from Milwaukee to the Illinois state line is evident. Experts state that with the line under one management it could be operated to better advantage both to the owners and the public.

The Milwaukee Journal claims that Milwaukee will soon be, or is at present the great electric railway center of the world, and that an electric system that will rival many steam railway lines are bright. The lines now reach to Kenosha on the south and to Waukesha on the west, not counting the lines to the suburbs. The extension of the Racine and Kenosha line to Chicago and the North Milwaukee line to connect with the Fox valley line at Fond du Lac and pass thence northward around the western shore of Lake Winnebago through the cities of Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, Appleton, down the valley of the Fox or more properly, the Wolf to Green Bay is contemplated.

EARLY CONNECTION WITH CHICAGO.

The Chicago line is now under construction and before many months will be running. Cars will then leave this city and passing through Racine, Kenosha, Waukegan, Fort Sheridan and Evanston, run into the city of Chicago. The line to Kenosha is running and various parts of the line north from Chicago to Waukega are finished. To Evanston the line is running and the franchises and right of way is about secured for all of the line with the exception of the fifteen miles between Waukegan and Kenosha.

REACHING OUT TO THE NORTH.

The line north is still in embryo. To North Milwaukee it will be finished by early summer, and further nothing has been done. The Fox River Valley company, however, has built a line from Menasha to Appleton and is asking franchises and securing right of way from Menasha south to Oshkosh and north to Green Bay. The Oshkosh line will run south to Fond du Lac and there connect with the talked of new line north from this city. The route of this line north has not even been surveyed so its line cannot be given although it is probable that it will touch at West Bend en route. After passing Appleton the Fox Valley line will run through Kaukauna and Depere and thence into the city of Green Bay.

CHICAGO TO GREEN BAY.

This will make a straight away line north from Chicago of approximately 214 miles, divided as follows: Chicago to Evanston, 12 miles; to Fort Sheridan, 13; Waukegan, 11; Kenosha, 15; Racine, 11; South Milwaukee, 13; Milwaukee, 10; West Bend, 34; Fond du Lac, 29; Oshkosh, 18; Neenah, 12; Appleton, 7; Kaukauna, 7; Depere, 16; Green Bay, 6; making Chicago to Milwaukee, 85; Milwaukee to Fond du Lac, and Appleton, 100; Appleton to Green Bay, 29. Add to this the 33 miles from Milwaukee to Oconomowoc, 23 miles of which from Milwaukee to Waukesha Beach is built, and the 12 miles from Milwaukee to Fox Point, the line to Whitefish Bay being built, and we have a total of 257 miles of electric line not including the 150 miles in the city of Milwaukee.

POWER HOUSES NEEDED.

To build and equip this line, that is such portions as are not now built, will require an expenditure of not less than $7,000,000 and eight power houses will be needed. While the stations of these houses have not even been thought of it is very likely that they will be in Chicago, Racine, Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Appleton and Green Bay with the supplementary house now running at Waukesha. The Milwaukee house will be the one now in use and there may be a supplementary house at Oshkosh as the Oshkosh street railway is understood to be a part of the line. The street lines in Racine and Appleton will also be included in the system, adding somewhat to the total mileage.

EQUIPMENT OF THE BEST.

It is the intention of the parties contemplating the line to build and equip it in every way equal to the model line now in operation between this city and Waukesha. The best rail of not less than 56 pounds will be used—the 56-pound rail for this service is equal to the 90-pound rail on the steam road—the cars will all be of the best double truck pattern that can be bought and while the time must be somewhat slower than the steam lines, considering the stops, it will not be slow.

While this will be a passenger line it is not unlikely that an express or light freight business will in time be established so that packages, especially household shopping packages, can be delivered at given points in much quicker time than by the present systems.

Electricity is the power of the future and Milwaukee is going to be the center of its fullest and freest use when this great line with its possibility in the way of supplying light and power to the towns en route is considered.

INSPECT PACKING HOUSES.

Court of Inquiry at Chicago Taking in the Sights at the Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The military investigation regarding the army beef began here today. While in Chicago the court will examine the various packing houses and take all available testimony. No witnesses formally summoned by the court will appear here.

The court held a brief executive session at the army headquarters and then left for the stock yards to visit the packing houses and observe the slaughtering methods and various processes of packing refrigerator beef.

The court continued its inspection of the packing houses this afternoon. No other testimony was taken.

FURNISHED BEEF ON THE HOOF.

Troops Bound For the Philippines to be so Provided When Possible.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Regarding the statement that troops now afloat for the Philippines and hereafter to be sent, will be furnished beef on the hoof, as travel rations, it was said at the war department that this in a way is true. Transports destined for the Philippines are being furnished as far as possible with refrigerated beef. When the refrigerating apparatus was not large enough to take fresh beef for the whole voyage, cattle on the hoof are being shipped to be slaughtered as required.

It is said that this is no new departure, however, as the shipment of live cattle requires a large amount of space and the slaughter aboard ship would be troublesome and disagreeable.

None of the troops now in transit are being furnished with canned roast beef.

TROOPS WELL RECEIVED.

Inhabitants of Negros in Philippines Welcome the Arrival of American Troops.

MANILA, March 9.—A steamer from Iloilo reports that all is quiet in the city, although skirmishes are frequent in the outlying districts. The negros commissioners landed Friday at Bacoloes have been doing excellent work ever since. The St. Paul landed a battalion of troops March 4th. They were magnificently received and entertained by the natives. The occasion generally was celebrated with enthusiasm. Goodall's battalion subsequently landed at Cebu without opposition and is now quartered in that city. A steamer from Caurimas, the northern part of the island of Luzon, reports that the steamer San Joaquin has stranded and her cargo is jettisoned. The native crew mutinied and murdered the Spanish officers. All is quiet at Manila.

CLAIMS HER DOWER RIGHT.

Mrs. Greer of Somers, Kenosha County, Defendant in the Action.

A suit was filed yesterday at Kenosha by the heirs of John C. Holmes against Mary A. Greer and George Burrington to eject them from forty acres of land in the township of Somers. This suit revives the old Holmes case. In 1879 John Holmes died, leaving about ninety-eight acres of land to be divided among his heirs. For several years there was no settlement of the estate, but in 1885 the county judge appointed commissioners to adjudicate the question and to distribute the property. Mary E. Greer, the widow of John C. Holmes, was assigned fourteen acres of the estate. She refused to abide by this decision and claims her third interest in the property. The object of this suit is to eject Mrs. Greer from her forty acres.

THE WORLD OF LABOR

Echoes From the Busy Mill and the Workshop

INDUSTRIAL FOLKS' GOSSIP

News and Happenings of Special Interest in the Various Fields Where Mechanic and Artisan Hold Sway Night and Day.

Philadelphia Record:

Toronto has electric cabs.

Frog farms are multiplying.

Rome has a daily Latin paper.

Havana has 100 cigar factories.

Wood is seasoned by electricity.

In Chile a telegram costs 8 cents.

Austria has many women barbers.

A London firm gets $5 for one cigar.

Brooklyn boasts a $300,000 mausoleum.

Bricks made of coal dust is a new fuel.

Glenwood, Ia., has an 800-acre orchard.

Three German cities possess electric railways.

Great Britain contains 61,000 women dressmakers.

A Texas ranch has an area of 5,000 square miles.

Hereford, Eng., bricklayers get 15 cents per hour.

The Philipines can suply the world with cocoanuts.

The average life of a ship is about twenty-six years.

A single oyster in season produces about 1,000,000 young.

At Potsbach, Germany the official bell-ringer gets $264 a year.

Fuel is not needed at Puerto Rico except for culinary purposes.

A Mexico City merchant advertises "American furniture exclusively."

Coffee raising ranks second as an industry in Puerto Rico bringing wages.

Ice 38 inches thick was harvested from Lake Winnebago in Wisconsin this winter.

There are 38 canals of business importance within the limits of the United States.

A Boston man who refused to pay a fine of $5 for spitting in a street car went to jail for thirty days.

Engines made in Milwaukee are in use in South Africa, England, Ireland, France, Germany and Australia.

The cargo of the first ship of the new line between San Diego, Cal., and Manila consisted of whiskey and beer.

It is stated that nine-tenths of the mohair plush used in the United States is manufactured at Sanford, Me.

The Meansville (Ga.) Manufacturing company has been incorporated to establish a knitting factory.

The proposed cotton mil at Shreveport, La., has finally crystallized into a co-operative arrangement. Shares $100 each, payable 50 cents a week.

Steam omnibus lines are being established between Newcastle and Hull and other cities in Northern England. The fares are only a cent per mile.

A rich Prussian landlord has introduced camels into farm work. One drags along a heavy plow without an effort. The work of two horses is easily done by one camel.

The Manufacturers' record estimates that 3007 new industries of various kinds were founded or projected upon definite grounds in the South during the past year.

The Manchester Ship Canal carired last year 2,595,585 tonnage, which largely exceeds any previous year. Much of the increase is due to imports of Canadian produce.

Former Mayor Brashear, of Gas City, Ind., is at the head of a co-operative company of flint bottle blowers which propose to erect a plant costing from $30,000 to $35,000.

The new cotton mills to be erected at Macon, Ga., by Messrs. R. E. & C. B. Willingham will employ a capital of $100,000, which may be increased as may be necessary.

German wines to the amount of 1,250,000 gallons in casks and 100,000 dozen bottles are imported into the United States each year to the value of about $1,500,000.

There is not a lake shipyard that will take a bit of new work for immediate construction, for the simple reason that there is none with an inch of room for setting up a new vessel.

From Cairo to the Cape from New York to Buenos Ayres, from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock and from London to Bombay are four great railway schemes which today are attracting attention.

The largest coal field in the world (21,700 square miles) is in the Chinese province of Hunan. At the present race of consumption the world could be supplied with coal from Shansi for 10,000 years.

Nowhern (N. C.) people want a cotton mill, and offer inducements to any who will establish it. Responsible parties will furnish the land and the brick to build the mill, and others parties will take $10,000 stock in the enterprise.

Gas wells in Indiana which a few years ago showed a pressure of 350 pounds have now dwindled to 220 pounds. Waste from the oil operators alone was enormous. Oil and salt water are making rapid work in quenching the gas flow. There is no doubt that $40,000,000 worth of natural gas has been wasted since it was first discovered in that state.

Four hundred Indians are employed in the logging woods of Minnesota. In most cases they are not trusted with responsible work. In the woods they are choppers, cooks, swampers, but never teamsters or loaders. At the mills in summer they are common laborers, car-pushers, pile-loaders, etc., but seldom machine hands, head pilers, sawyers or skilled men. Skilled work they do at times, but usually in couples, with a white man to act as leader, as in the lumber piles, where three men are needed for the work. They work well when they work at all, and receive the same wages as the whites, from $20 to $24 a month and "keep." In the summer at the mills they get from $1 to $1.25 a day.

American capital to the amount of $100,000,000 stands pledged to the enterprise of uniting under one management, if not ownership, the great tobacco-producing plantations of the "Vuelta Abajo" district in Havana and Pinar del Rio provinces. Twenty-six thousand men and about 10,000 women and children have been directly employed in the production of tobacco in Vuelta Abajo. Within three years it is believed that district will give employment to fully 60,000 men. Those employed the year around receive from $15 to $20 and their "keep" per month. Those employed during the harvest receive about $1.50 per day. It requires the attention of one man to produce 1000 pounds of tobacco, and it is said that an apprenticeship of fully five years must be served before one really understands the science of tobacco growing.

"Alaska," says Governor Brady, "is the aquarium of the North Pacific Ocean. The value of fish product alone last year was about $4,000,000, and this from only about $11,000,000 invested. The halibut, cod and herring have already been touched, but now small ships are beginning to take in halibut on one side and ice on the other, and send fresh fish even to the markets of Boston and New York. Alaska has already yielded about $67,000,000 in fish. There is no reason why Alaska should not be a great dairy country, and send butter and cheese to the markets of the states. Hogs do well, and are fattened on peas, which grow in great abundance. The coal fields are undeveloped as yet, but there are lots of them. There is plenty of copper and whole mountains of iron. The Treadwell Gold Mining company is now constructing near Juneau, the finest ore-reduction plant in the world. Sitka, Juneau, Skaguay and Douglass City are the most thriving places as yet, but I don't believe that the real big cities have yet been started."

WISCONSIN NEWS.

From Daily of March 9, 1899.

Adolph Kuhlman, who, up to a few months ago, was superintendent for the Mattoon Manufacturing company's furniture factory at Sheboygan, committed suicide yesterday. He went to the barn to get his horse to take the children to school, where he drew a revolver and shot himself in the right temple. Since he lost his position he had become melancholy. Mr. Kuhlman was the leader in the request that Prof. Ferguson, the Sheboygan instructor in art who hypnotized his pupils, be removed from the school.

The stock of Cotter & Chaffee, furniture merchants of Whitewater, was almost completely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The stock was valued at $5,000; partially covered by insurance. The stock of millinery belonging to H. H. McGraw & Co., in the next building, was damaged by smoke, but the insurance is sufficient to cover the loss. There were three explosions during the fire, and Fireman Karl Richel was severely injured in the face by flying glass.

Martin Stumski, teacher in St. Joseph's Polish Catholic church school at Oshkosh, pleaded guilty to assault and battery in the municipal court yesterday and was fined $3 and costs, amounting to $8.8. Stumski had a young woman visitor Tuesday, and the pupils were so insulting to her that he punished one Martin Crawjak, aged 8 years. The boy's face was cut.

A meeting of laboring men of Kenosha was held Tuesday night to discuss the plan of campaign for spring elections. The meeting decided to put forward no regular ticket, but to try to secure labor representatives on the regular ticket.

In a saloon fight Tuesday night at Eagle River, Peter Dunsmore received injuries from which he died yesterday morning.

Wisconsin pensions: Increase—Joseph C. Babcock, Troy Center, $8 to $10. Original widows—Julia A. Newton, Gilmanton, $8; Louisa Howard, Elmwood, $8; Sarah E. Bump, Fox Lake, $8; Bertha C. D. Bachr, Milwaukee, $12.

Subscribe for the Journal.

JOHN L. THOMAS.

ADMIRAL DEWEY BREAKING DOWN

Tremendous Strain Imposed on Him Undermining His Health.

HAS AGED FAST THE LAST YEAR

The Second Year in the Philippines Harder on a White Man Than the First—Had Just Undergone Surgical Operation for Liver Trouble.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—When attention was called to the statement from various sources that Dewey was breaking down and cannot last a month longer, Secretary Long said that he had no information whatever on the point. Stories of the admiral's ill health had been in circulation with more or less persistency the past four months. They were all traceable to private reports and though the officers of the navy who returned recently from Manila state that Dewey's health as well as could be gauged from his appearance, appears to be about the same as it has been the past year. They agree that private reports probably have a fair basis of fact. It is not denied that the admiral has aged in appearance notably within the past year. His hair is undoubtedly whiter and his figure shows signs of weakness which might be expected to come with advancing years. Dewey will be 62 next December, and for many years has not been a strong man physically. Meantime he has imposed on himself most severe and exacting duties so that it is but natural that his frail physique should show the effect of the tremendous strain. It is said by those familiar with the Philippine climate that the second year is the hardest to bear for a Caucassian, and Dewey will soon begin his second year there. In addition, he labors under the drawback of having undergone a most severe surgical operation for the relief of his liver. A man needs a sound liver in the Philippines, of all places. These facts lead the naval officers to believe the reports of Dewey's showing signs of physical strain.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Gen. Otis cabled from Manila a list of two killed and nine wounded on the 7th. The killed are Privates R. W. Young and Guy C. Waller, of the First Nebraska.

M'GILLIVRAY'S BILL PASSES.

Senate Acts Favorably on His Scheme of Distribution of State Patronage by Vote of 16 to 10.

MADISON, March 9.—(Special to the Journal.)—The assembly had a short calendar but a number of committee reports promises considerable work at tomorrow's session. An unfavorable report was received on the joint resolutions for a constitutional amendment reserving thirty days' residence in election districts before a man can vote. Three board of health bills to control the water supplies; to prevent the spread of cholera and cover expenses of certain trials, were reported for slaughter. A similar report was made on pig iron bounty. The McGillivray bill for the distribution of patronage passed the senate by a vote of 16 to 10. An amendment was adopted excepting teachers in the educational institutions. A dozen other bills were passed, and four were concurred in. The measure to have the state superintendent make an investigation as to the cost of the state furnishing free text books was killed.

London bakers are trying to do away with the "hot cross bun."

TRAVELER'S OPINION OF THE FILIPINO CHARACTER.

Thinks They Are Naturally Treacherous and Suspicious and Not Fit For Self Government.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—M. M. Shoemaker of this city, author and traveler, has just returned from a year's tour, including India and the Philippines. He spent the greater part of January in and about Manila, where he made a study of the Filipinos. He says self government by the Filipinos will be impossible; that the natives would soon relapse into savagery. They are, he says, naturally treacherous, suspicious and of no account. They need the iron rule of good government to keep them at all within the bounds of civilization. The half-caste class in Manila, corresponding to the mulattos are the most intelligent. Speaking of how the insurgents procure arms, Mr. Shoemaker says there is a report in Hong Kong that a firm in Shanghai consisting of five brothers, furnish arms and escape responsibility by representing that each one is a resident of a different country so that if one nation objects, the blame can be laid on some other country.

AMERICAN TROOPS AT MALTA.

Two Thousand in Number They Are Inspected by Governor and Very Highly Praised.

VALETTA, Malta, March 9.—The United States transport Sheridan, for Manila, arrived here. By permission of the governor of Malta, General Fremantle the American troops, consisting of 2,000 men landed, and the governor inspected them on the florian parade ground. Subsequently the Americans marched past and created a splendid impression. Admiral Hopkins, commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean station, and General Congleton, commanding the infantry brigade, were present. There was also a large attendance of naval and military men and an immense concourse of spectators. The troops on board the Sheridan consist of the Twelfth and a battalion of the Seventeenth infantry.

TO CORNER MICA SUPPLY.

Plan on Foot to Buy Up Lands Where it is Mined.

NORWAY, Me., March 9.—A deal which it is claimed will practically put the mica supply of the world into the control of a syndicate, has been disclosed to those interested in the industry here by the offer to purchase all the mineral land in this section. The right to the mines in about 15,000 acres of this county has already been granted, the papers in the transaction covering all the known places where it can be profitably mined. It is explained that the only other places where mica was mined to any extent is in Grafton county, N. H. and in North Carolina, in both localities it is claimed the supply is almost exhausted.

POSTMASTER ARRESTED.

Secret Service Detectives Discover Him Robbing the Mails.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 9.—Edward E. Bogert, ex-postmaster, was arrested and charged with tampering with the mails. Secret service detectives caught him in the act of opening the letters of prominent business men. He was held in bail for appearance later. Bogert is the editor of the Evening Leader, and a member of a large number of lodges. The arrest caused a sensation, especially in political circles.

WOOLEN TRUST ORGANIZED.

NEW YORK, March 9.—F. S. Smithers & Co., announce that they received subscriptions for more than the amount offered of the American Woolen company stock. The company has a capital of $20,000,000.

Maine's ice crop is said to be 500,000 tons short.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR YEARS OLD

John L. Thomas Will Have Attained That Age on March 10.

HE IS STILL IN GOOD HEALTH

And Able to Walk the Streets of the City—His Memory Remarkable—Was Born in Wales and He Has Lived Here Since 1854.

From Daily of March 9, 1899.

There are few cities in the United States that can claim a resident one hundred and four years old. Racine has one. It is John L. Thomas, whose history has been written up in these columns on several occasions. If Mr. Thomas lives until Friday morning of this week he will have attained the remarkable age of one hundred and four years. Yesterday afternoon a Journal representative met Mr. Thomas on Main street and in a very intelligent and clear manner he talked of his approaching birthday. He said that he was feeling pretty well and was able to get around rather spry for a man of his age. Under his arm he carried a number of canes which he made himself and was offering for sale. The workmanship is excellent and could not be excelled by half of the men in this country fifty years of age. The old gentleman said that he would probably visit the harbor piers during the coming summer and try his luck angling, a sport he has enjoyed many years past.

John L. Thomas was born in the parish of Whitford, two miles from Holywell, Flintshire, North Wales, March 10, 1795. When about 10 years of age his mother died and his father placed the children with their grandparents who lived at Gate House, parish of Llanllechid Carnarvonshire. When Mr. Thomas was old enough he was sent to the slate quarries to earn a living and afterwards he was employed as a helper in the gardens and nurseries of Penrhyn Castle, the magnificent seat of Lord Penrhyn. When 19 years of age he enlisted for five years in the Carnarvonshire militia and thus he retained his situation as well as military duties. This was about the time when all Europe and Great Britain were in great awe because of Napoleon's intrepid and successful campaign. Mr. Thomas was not called out of the Kingdom as the militia of Great Britain are not expected to leave. At the time of the battle of Waterloo Mr. Thomas was 20 years of age. He remembers the incidents quite well and he also remembers handling the first load of stone toward the foundation of Menai bridge which spans an arm of the sea between Anglesea and Carnarvonshire, and he himself hauled some of the lime for it. His memory is remarkable and he can give incidents of over ninety years ago. His hearing is perfect and eyesight good, he having no difficulty in recognizing friends on the street. His step is quite firm, but friends notice that he is slowly growing feeble. He attends church quite regularly. Mr. Thomas has been married twice, and he came to Racine in 1854. Thirteen children were born by his two wives. Three sons and three daughters are living.

The members of the Christian Endeavor of the Welsh Presbyterian church have voted Mr. Thomas $5 as a birthday present and other friends will remember him upon the occasion.

GENIUS PACKS A WIFE'S TRUNK.

It is Too Early to Tell What Happened When She Unpacked It.

Detroit Free Press: "Say," began a Second avenue husband who is devoting his time to preparing for an outing with the old folks at home, "you look as though you had lost all your relations. If you don't want to make this trip just say so. I'm no Bluebeard."

"Oh, I do want to go," sighed his wife, "but I have been working hard all day trying to pack my trunk, and I can't get the things into it. What are we going to do?"

"Is that all? I supposed some fortune teller had informed you that the world would come to an end next week or something of that kind. I'll pack the trunk for you. I have a positive genius for such things."

She was delighted and turned him loose in the chaotic room where her failure had been made. He rolled a handsome silk dress into the size of a quart jug. He yanked out a pair of slippers and filled the space with a newly laundried shirt. He crushed down her favorite afternoon dress where a few handkerchiefs had been packed, and jammed in her best hat, turned upside down.

"It is simply the difference between sexes," he said lightly, as he shut down the lid with the remark that there was yet room enough for a feather tick if she cared to take one along. She assured him repeatedly that he was positively the only real good husband in the world and kissed him. The interesting sequel will come with the unpacking.

Fine job work a specialty at the Journal office.

The Ivy Green.

O, a dainty plant is the ivy green,
That creepeth o'er ruins old!
Of r[illegible] choice food are his meals, I ween,
In a cell-so lone and cold.
The walls must be crumbled, the stones decayed,
To pleasure his dainty whim;
And the mouldering dust that years have made
Is a merry meal for him,
Creeping where no life is seen,
A rare old plant is the ivy green.

Fast he stealeth on, though he wears no wings,
And a stanch old heart has he!
How closely he twineth, how tight he clings
To his friend, the huge oak tree!
And slyly he traileth along the ground,
And his leaves he gently waves,
And he joyously twines and hugs around
The rich mould of dead men's graves.
Creeping where no life is seen,
A rare old plant is the ivy green.

Whole ages have fled, and their works decayed,
And nations scattered been;
But the stout old ivy shall never fade
From its hale and hearty green.
The brave old plant in its lonely days
Shall fatten upon the past:
For the stateliest building man can raise
Is the ivy's food at last,
Creeping where no life is seen,
A rare old plant is the ivy green.
—Charles Dickens.

MR. WOLCOTT'S ADVENTURE

When Henry Wolcott left his inland city home to seek his fortune in New York, he provided himself with a rather generous capital to start, or rather to wait on. The wise young man did even more. He placed his savings in his father's hands and arranged that a certain sum should be sent to him in New York once a week.

For a time his plan of procedure worked well, and I am not saying that his misadventure is to be attributed to his plan. On the contrary, I commend the plan and would only criticize a certain departure from it which was due largely to pardonable ignorance of the great city.

It was before he found employment that on a certain Tuesday [illegible]ning he confronted two great facts. One was brought to his attention by a letter from his sweetheart; she was coming to New York on the next day with an aunt, and would call on him at noon. That was delightful. The other fact was that he was short of cash. His check was due the next morning, and he knew that he could count on it as he would upon the rising of the sun, but he was equally certain that it would not arrive ahead of time.

Wolcott was not especially disturbed, however. With the certainty that his check would be on hand on Wednesday morning he resolved to suffer privation on this day and thereby learn a lesson that should prevent a recurrence of the scrape another week. But as the day grew on and he hungered he began to wish that some friend or acquaintance might turn up from whom he might borrow a dollar. There were, perhaps, a score of men scattered about the city to whom he would not have hesitated to appeal, but to run after them was absolutely out of the question. No, he would go to bed hungry for once and let it teach him to be more prudent.

This philosophical resolution endured in all its strength for about an hour. Then Wolcott began to weaken. All of a sudden it occurred to him that he could pawn something. He would not need his overcoat during the night. It was an expensive garment, recently made. He would put it up and redeem it early next morning.

So he set out with his overcoat on his arm to find a pawnshop. He dreaded the experience, and his discomfort increased as he approached the money-lender's place of business. It was, therefore, with evident discomposure that he at last laid down his coat on the counter and asked for a loan.

The man in charge peered sharply at him over his glasses and then examined the coat critically. The garment was more than all right. It was too good. If it had been May or June and this young man had come in with a self-possessed air and asked for $10 on the coat the money would have been handed over without hesitation; but in winter, and the applicant ill at ease—

"How much do you want?" demanded the broker sharply.

"O, a dollar will do," replied Wolcott, trying to assume an indifferent air; "I shall redeem it tomorrow morning."

That settled it. The man who wanted only a dollar for such a coat as that could not have come by it honestly, and the worthy pawnbroker was not to be concerned in any shady transactions. He had had trouble enough.

"What's the matter with the coat?" asked the hungry Wolcott, as the garment was pushed toward him. "Isn't it good for a dollar?"

"Don't want anything to do with such a man a[illegible]are," replied the money-lender [illegible] "Get out!"

Utterly bef[illegible] poor Wolcott took up his co[illegible] left the shop. The proprietor fol[illegible] him to the door. A policeman w[illegible]ing along, and to him the mon[illegible] whispered a few words. The [illegible] looked at Wolcott, who was sta[illegible] at the curb, disconsolate, humiliated, hungry, wondering what he'd better do. He was awakened from his reverie by a heavy hand on his shoulder and a voice that sternly asked him where he was going with that coat.

"Home, of course!" retorted Wolcott, impatiently, staring away.

"Guess not, young fellow," said the guardian of peace and property. "I'm going to run you in. You come with me."

Of course Wolcott had to go. He explained and protested all in vain. No man who owned as good a coat as that would fail to put it on. The owner of that coat would presently turn up at the station to enter a complaint, and it would be a fine feather in the policeman's helmet to have the property and the thief there in advance.

Wolcott told his story to the sergeant at the desk, answered the usual questions, and then was locked up. He was still hungry. He had no money to buy food with or send a messenger to any acquaintance, or to the tailor who made the coat. He passed the most miserable night he had ever known, sandwiched not so much at close contact with the disreputable characters who, one after another, were thrust into his and adjoining cells, as at the [illegible] thought of his sweetheart and [illegible]w York and learning of his [illegible]

In the morni[illegible]s taken with the night's acc[illegible]tion of peace-breakers to the Jefferson Market Court. His tragedy couldn't go much further, but it was nevertheless several hours before he was released. The judge, after examining him, remanded him and sent an officer to bring in the tailor who made the coat. Meantime Wolcott accepted the offer of a lawyer to act for him, and sent word to his friends, hoping and hoping as noon drew near that relief would come before his sweetheart should call at his lodgings.

Noon passed before the tailor was marched in. Almost behind him was the lawyer with a squad of friends anxious to offer bail for the innocent prisoner, but before any testimony could be taken in walked two ladies, at sight of whom Wolcott turned deathly pale and instinctively dodged behind a burly policeman.

"What's this?" demanded the judge, severely; "have we a man innocent of the offense charged, but guilty of something more serious?"

"Henry! Henry!" cried an agonized voice, and, defying the court decorum and the officers appointed to maintain it, Wolcott's sweetheart rushed up to the bar and threw her arms about his neck. "They told me at your house that you'd been arrested for stealing," she sobbed; "but I know it isn't so and I've come to tell the judge that he mustn't believe a word of it!"

His Honor put up one hand to his lips to keep them straight and with the other rapped his gavel gently on the bar.

"Let us proceed in order, my dear young lady," he said, when he could control his voice.

And in order they did proceed, and speedily found Wolcott not guilty. That the too shrewd policeman was sharply reprimanded isn't of so much interest as the fact that Wolcott marched his sweetheart, her aunt, his lawyer, and his loyal friends to his lodgings, where he found his expected check—that he treated them all to a dinner at Delmonico's—and that he wrote home that night for another remittance, to enable him to get through the week without resorting to the pawnshops.—Ex.

Girls With Ideas.

Two bright young Philadelphia women, who recently graduated from a prominent college, have solved the problem of independent self-support, the Record says, in a manner that reflects great credit upon their business foresight and ingenuity. The young women, upon their return from college, cast around for means of support, but found nearly every avenue crowded with those who were also anxious for employment. Then the pair thought out a plan. A room on a fashionable street was rented and handsomely furnished. Pretty monogram circulars were sent to a large list of friends, containing the information that all sorts of knowledge would be given and suggestions made concerning new gowns in contemplation, or old gowns to be remodeled. The difficulty confronting the woman who had the money to be in style, but did not have the time or taste, would be removed by consulting these young ladies, who had made a study of style, material, and how to adapt both. Clients began to flock to the partners, and already they have had to call in assistance.

St. Paul's Impressed Them.

Among Canon Gore's stock of stories, which have the English cathedrals for a background, is one of two country girls who, evidently enjoying a holiday from fresh domestic service in the city, were observed by an attendant pacing fearfully the aisles of St. Paul's. Under the manificent dome one of them paused to gaze in wonder about her. Curious to see in what words her manifest impression would find utterance, the attendant stole nearer. It seemed that her limited vocabulary was inadequate. Not so her companion. "Ain't it just grand?" cried she. The spellbound one remained silent for a moment longer. Then, as if breaking the chains of some strange enchantment, she turned upon her friend. "Yes," she said, slowly and timidly, "but, oh, dear! Sarah, wouldn't it take just forever to sweep this place out!"—Westminster Gazette.

One on the Bishop.

The archbishop of York has been telling a good story at his own expense. He was recently in a train and near him sat two drunken men. Presently one of them remarked to the other that some one had robbed him of a £5 note, and he proposed to find it if he had to search the whole train.

"As it happened," said the archbishop, "I had a £5 note and that was all, and as I was alone in the carriage with them I felt a little bit uncomfortable. Then it occurred to me to pretend to be asleep. Sure enough, in a minute more I was accosted with, 'I say, neighbor!' but I made no answer. Then the man grabbed my arm and shook me, but to no purpose, as I didn't wake up. He kept on shaking, however, and always a little more forcibly, until at last his friend interposed with, 'I say, Bill, let him alone, will you; he's drunker'n you are!'"—Tit-Bits.

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Swedes Very Indignant at the Action of Russia in Regard to Finland—Sweden at the Paris Exposition—Interparliamentary Conference at Christiania—Railroad Bill in the Danish Riksdag. Copenhagen Seamstresses on a Strike.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

C. R. Nyberg of Sundbyberg is said to have invented a flying machine.

Ninety-seven persons committed suicide in the Swedish capital last year.

Twelve thousand tourists visited Stockholm during the summer of 1898.

An extra appropriation of 200,000 crowns for the navy has been granted by the riksdag.

Count Carlo Landberg, who has abandoned his expedition to Arabia, is at present sojourning in Paris.

The annual snow shoe contests have just begun at Sundsvall, in Northern Sweden. The course laid out is 20 miles long.

Lars Erickson of Back, of the Andra Kammaren in the riksdag, has presented a bill which if passed, will do away with the barley tariff of Sweden.

The appropriation passed by the riksdag for the Swedish navy during the year of 1899 is 1,788,052 crowns. This appropriation is larger by 50,000 crowns than that of last year.

The export of Swedish iron ore during the year 1898 was not less than 1,489,872,000 kilograins, the largest quantity of iron ore ever exported from Sweden during one year.

Through the efforts of Edward D. Winslow of Chicago, United States consul general to Sweden, the department of state railways has placed with American manufacturers an order for 20 locomotives.

The Munksjo paper factory near Jonkoping, one of the largest of its kind in the world, contemplates the erection of several large branch factories in the eastern dart of the United States. Agents for the Munksjo factory are at present in New York in the interests of the enterprise.

It is rumored that King Oscar, though his health has been somewhat restored, has been advised by his physicians to take a long cruise in Mediterranean waters and possibly pay a vist to French Africa. Owing to the "unions" questions which must be disposed of by the present riksdag, it is very uncertain when King Oscar will start on the suggested jaunt.

Herr Hedin, member of the Swedish riksdag, has a resolution to the effect that an alliance be made between Sweden, Norway and Denmark for the purpose of declaring a neutral standpoint in the great questions which confront the world powers. It is a well known fact that this (Hodin's) position is universally favored in Sweden, and it is really to be hoped that the Swedish riksdag will act in accordance.

In Sweden there are 371 savings banks, 100 of which are in the cities, and 271 in the country districts. The oldest savings banks are the ones at Stockholm and Gothenburg, organized in 1820 and 1821. The amount of deposits in these two banks amount to $59,712,162 crowns. There are 724 so called Peoples' banks, which carry deposits to the amount of 50,000,000 crowns.

The eleventh meeting of the Swedish nobility was held Feb. 17, at the Riddarhus, the ancient building where, up to the reorganization of the diet in 1866, the chamber of nobles held its session. One hundred and forty nobles were present. They passed resolutions pledging their intention to guard their traditional privileges and repelling all attempts to deprive them of any of their prerogatives.

Sweden's showing at the coming Paris exposition will be a considerable and elegant one in the various departments. This will especially be noticed in Sweden's exhibit of metallurgy and forestry. Appropriations for an exhibit of war material are insufficient, hence this will be entirely abandoned. It may be possible that Sweden will arrange an exhibition in London in 1901, providing the necessary appropriations shall be raised.

King Oscar has received a numerously signed petition asking that Sweden be not represented at the czar's "disarmament" conference at The Hague. The emperor of Russia, the memorial declares, has clearly shown his hand in his tyrannical proclamation doing away with the constitution of Finland, and the Swedes should not fail to show their sympathy or to act with regard to their interests. It is likely that the government will await developments before signifying its attitude in the matter.

Gothenburg.

The Royal Scientific and Literary club of this city gave their annual dinner at Borsen Feb. 1.

It is estimated that the new central station and railroad yards to be built in this city will cost in the neighborhood of 9,000,000 crowns.

The Peoples party had another so called "demonstrationsmote" when the suffrage question was discussed very animatedly. Anton Anderson delivered the chief address of the evening and was followed by several other popular speakers. The meeting was attended by fully 6,000 people.

The wife of the multimillionaire, James J. Dickson of this city, has again attracted considerable attention by her third great donation. This time Mrs. Dickson has remembered the Gothenburg "nation" at the Upsala university with a sum of 25,000 crowns—a beautiful tribute indeed, donated as it is in behalf of helping to educate the Gothenburg boys at Sweden's foremost university.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

The Sondenfjelske bank opens a branch office at Grimstad March 1.

A furniture factory of large dimensions will be erected at Kongsvinger.

Storthingsmand Rostoen has been chosen president of the Ventre Toten.

The people of Honefos have voted a bonus of 50,000 crowns towards the Aadals railroad.

The proposed "marinbudget" of 3,100,000 crowns was passed in the storthing without a dissenting voice.

The Hygen brick yards have now passed into the hands of a new syndicate, with a capital of 450,000 crowns. These brick yards are the largest in all Scandinavia.

The Konstitutionskomiten recommends for the consideration of the storthing 30,000 crowns to cover the amount stolen by Consul Wozen who, during the past year has been eagerly sought for in vain.

J. Dahl, general director of the Trondhjem brewery, has donated 1,000 crowns to the continually swelling Nansen fund. Another brewer has subscribed 5,000 crowns, and smaller sums are continually being received.

Kristofer Jansen, who has been endeavoring to regain the author's stipendium, which he formerly possessed, has now departed for America. The reason for this refusal to Mr. Jansen on the part of the legislative assembly is unknown. Mr. Sanger Lammers was, on the other hand, granted an author's stipend.

An interparliamentary conference will be held in Christiania in August, towards which the government has appropriated 50,000 crowns. This so called "interparlamentaviske forbund" has a membership of 2,000, of whom a great many are noted parliamentarians of foreign countries. The object of the conference is to discuss the czar of Russia's peace proposal, which is at present attracting so much attention in Europe.

The successful design for the Norwegian pavilion at the Paris exposition of 1900 was submitted by Architect H. Sinding-Larsen. The competition was so strong and so many good ideas were submitted that the judges advised a revision of the designs in order to embody the ideas in question. Norway has been allowed 570 square meters on the Qual d'Orsay, and the architect was called upon to fill this space as well as to make a handsome building. The building will be a fine example of Norwegian wood architecture. The idea portrayed by the design is a striking one and will no doubt attract many more visitors than a conventionally designed structure would.

Trondhjem.

The population of the city of Trondhjem at present is 36,000. In 1897 the population was 38,238.

About 5,000 crowns has been subscribed by Trondhjem citizens for those who are suffering in consequence of the recent destructive fire. Handsome sums has also been received from Christiana and Bergen.

Bergen.

A Konsortium is at present preparing plans for the building of an extensive tunnel connecting Muren, Muralmenning and Engen in Bergen. A toll of 5 ore will be levied on each person passing through the tunnel, and by means of this income it is contemplated that the building expense will be defrayed.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

"Statsraad" Thor Lange has been gazetted Knight of the Russian Waldimar order.

A tourist club has been organized in Nyborg and vicinity and has already a membership roll of 500.

Professor C. L. Studsgaard, physician to King Christian and chief surgeon at the Commune hospital of Copenhagen, is dead.

One thousand seamstresses of Copenhagen are on a strike. These women have organized a union and intend to somewhat alleviate their position by means of the strike. According to statistics these women only receive the petty sum of from 20 to 30 ore for sewing a pair of men's trousers, and 40 ore for a vest.

The minister of the interior has submitted to the Danish riksdag a railroad bill which calls for an appropriation of 35,000,000 crowns for railway building in Denmark. The country is now pretty well cut up with railroads, but if the bill in question is passed in the riksdag, Denmark will be more than well provided. The proposition calls for, eventually, the building of a bridge over "Lilla Balt," a double track over Fyen, enlargement of the railroad yards at Esbjerg, Aarhus and Korsor, and the establishment of numerous railroad machine shops at Copenhagen.

FINDING OF ANDREE'S BALLOON

Letter Which Is Probably Responsible For Recent Reports.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—A special from Berlin says the following letter, which may have started the recent report in regard to the finding of Andree, is published in the Siberian Advertiser. It is from a well known sportsman named Kjalen:

"I hasten to inform you that Andree's balloon has been found.

"I was running on snowshoes after elks, in the primeval forest of South Yenisei, and came across traces of Andree. It was 350 versts (234 miles) from Krasnoiars, and 100 versts (67 miles) from the gold washing in Sanvinich, down in the pit of the river.

"The balloon and ropes were torn, and three bodies lay at its side, one with a broken skull.

"Please prepare assistance, so the balloon and bodies can be brought to the washings at Sanvanich, which can only be done by means of snowshoes.

"I guarantee the truth of these facts and shall soon be in Tomsk."

BARBARITIES IN KOREA.

Country Blessed with American and Other Christian Missionaries.

A correspondent of the Novoe Vremya, writing from Seoul in the middle of October, gives a terrible description of the crimes perpetrated in Korea by the "anti-Russian party," who, since the departure of the Russian financiers and drill instructors, have wreaked their vengeance by vile deceit and barbarous cruelty on the former Korean interpreter or dragoman of the Russian embassy, who was instrumental in safeguarding the removal of the emperor of Korea to the house of the Russian mission. His wife and a number of other Koreans were mercilessly tortured in order to force them to testify to a trumped-up charge against him of poisoning the emperor's coffee. The ex-interpreter himself, Tim Khunyuk, was compelled to confess a crime of which every one knew him to be innocent on a solemn promise that he would receive merely nominal punishment. The motive was to shield the real criminals, among the high officials of the government, but these latter then broke their pledge and had the ex-interpreter condemned to the most brutal form of capital punishment. First of all his tongue was cut out in prison to prevent him from revealing the deception and after execution the body was mutilated and made sport of in a public place in the most savage and indecent manner. And all this took place, says the writer, in a country that is blessed with American and other Christian missionaries, and where American officials occupy influential posts in the Korean government service.

MR. SCOTT'S ROAST DUCK.

The Old Gentleman Had Ordered It Six Months Before.

A certain Mr. Scott of Exeter, whose business required him to travel constantly, was one of the most famous characters for punctuality in the kingdom, says Harper's Round Table. By his methodical habits, combined with unwearied industry, he accumulated a large fortune. For a great many years the landlord of every inn in Cornwall or Devon that he visited knew the exact day and hour he would arrive. A short time before he died, at the advanced age of 80, a gentleman who was making a journey through Cornwall put up at a small inn at Port Isaac for his dinner. He looked over the bill of fare and found nothing to his liking. He had, however, seen a fine duck roasting on the fire. "I'll have that," said he. "You cannot, sir," said the landlord; "it is for Mr. Scott of Exeter." "I know Mr. Scott very well," replied the traveler. "He is not in your house. "Very sorry," said the landlord, "but six months ago, when he was here, he ordered the duck to be ready for him this day exactly at 2 o'clock." And, to the amazement of the traveler, who chanced to look from the window, the old gentleman was at that moment entering the yard, about five minutes before the appointed time.

Celery Beer Coming.

It is not at all improbable, according to the Liquor Trades Review, that an exceedingly neoterical malt drink will be brewed in Grand Rapids, Mich., within the next year, and the promoters of the enterprise are confident that it will find a ready sale locally and in time all over the world. Every beer drinker who is fond of celery knows how a few drops of celery will improve the flavor of a glass of beer. So rapidly has the demand for this flavoring increased that now every well-equipped bar is supplied with it and the practice is constantly and rapidly increasing. The innovation in the brewing art promised by the Grand Rapids firm is nothing less than to place on the market a celery beer. This new beer will differ from the ordinary beer only in that it will be flavored with celery. The brewer will buy the strongest and purest celery extract in enormous quantities and every glass of this brand of beer will have a distinct celery taste. As yet the project is in an indefinite condition, and there is a possibility that it will eventually fall through, but this end is a possibility and not a probability.

Costly Carelessness in the Far West.

A report has reached Astoria, Ore., that nearly if not all the output of the Chinook salmon hatchery has been lost for the past season. The superintendent or his assistant left the hatchery for two days, and the supply of water became clogged up and the spawn were without water for that time and exposed to the air. From the best information possible, the work of the hatchery for the past year has been lost, meaning that the carelessness of employes of the hatchery has lost several million young fish, including the 200,000 eggs recently sent from the government hatchery at Battle Creek, Cal.

Secured License Too Soon.

At Columbus, Kan., the other day a young man took out a license to marry a girl of his acquaintance, and not until the fact that the license had been issued appeared in the papers did it occur to him to ask the young woman whether she would have him. She not only refused to marry him, but has brought suit to recover heavy damages.

A New Infection.

Mamma—What is Willie crying about? Bridget—Shure, ma'am, he wanted to go across the street to Tommy Green's. Mamma—Well, why didn't you let him go? "They were having charades, he said, ma'am, and I wasn't shure as he'd had 'em yet."

DICKENS' MINUTE OBSERVATION

Method That Was Overworked by Him and by Carlyle.

The observation of Dickens was as peculiar in kind as minute and sleepless in exercise, says Andrew Lang in the Fortnightly Review. Every human being, of course, down to the semi-idiotic landlord of the inn in Barnaby Rudge, sees existence at an angle of his own. We look at life each through our personal prism. But the prism of Dickens, if the phrase is permissible, was peculiarly prismatic. It lent eccentricity of color and of form to the object observed. It settled on a feature and exaggerated that. Now, to look at things thus is the essence of the art of the caricaturist. A very good example may be found in the amusing changes of Mr. Max Beerbohm. He shuns or omits everything but that which he considers essential for his purpose of diverting, and he insists upon that. It has been denied that Dickens' work is caricature, and to say that it is always caricature would be vastly unjust. Nevertheless the insistence on Carker's teeth, Panks' snort, Skimpole's manner, Jarndyce's east wind and Rigaud's mustache, to take only a few cases, is exactly what we mean by caricature; and it is caricature in the manner of Mr. Carlyle. The historian, like the novelist, was wont to fix on a single trait or two—in Robespierre, St. Just or whoever it might be—and to hammer upon that. It was a ready, if inexpensive, method of securing a distinct impression. Both Dickens and Carlyle overworked this method, which becomes, in the long run, a stumbling block—to Monsieur Taine, for example.

ROYAL ACTRESSES.

Who Have Won Their Way to Fame and Noble Titles.

Since Taglioni danced her way into the heart of a duke many women of the stage have been clever enough to take the hint. From Patti, who, not satisfied with having been Marquise de Caux, is endeavoring to qualify herself for another and higher title, to the beautiful woman who, although she was the wife of the Duke of Cambridge, was so modestly content to be known as plain Mrs. Fitz George, the list is a long and interesting one. Who has not heard of the peculiar motives that induced Christine Nilsson to become the Countess de Miranda? Then there was Helen Faucit, who was loved far and wide as Lady Martin; "Connie Gilchrist," who skipped into the titles of Orkney, Kirkwall and Hamilton; Lady Clancarty, who had been famous as Miss "Belle Bilton," this last girl of the concert halls winning no less than six great titles by her arts. The Earl of Euston married Miss Kate Walsh, making her the prospective countess of three lines, as well as the actual mistress of three regal mansions. Lady Frances Hope Pelham-Clinton was known on both sides of the sea as May Yohe, while she stands a good chance of being Duchess of Newcastle, and the mistress of 35,000 acres. But at the top of the list, if at the end, is Miss Kate Vaughn, who has married Colonel Wellesley, a near relative of the Duke of Wellington. If this lady succeeds to the position on which it is claimed in marrying she had her eye, she will, surpassing all her rivals, be the Princess of Waterloo.

A Cup Sold for $6,500.

A lady who had an Arabic glass cup of the fourteenth century, and did not know its value, took it to the British Museum. After due consideration, the expert, to her surprise, said that, though the museum did not want it, it might be worth £400. The lady shuddered, because she had been carrying in a crowded London omnibus a bit of glass worth so much money, and it had miraculously escaped smashing. Finally, wanting money more than Arabian glass, she sent the object to Christie's. Fancy her amazement when, starting at £500, the Arabic cup went by leaps and bounds up to £1,000, and was finally knocked down (with applause) for the nice sum of £1,300. Actually the Arabic cup was worth very much less than $6,500, but it so happened that there were two rivals at the auction who bid against each other.

Frozen Ground and Explosions.

Last March a magazine containing 300 quarts of nitroglycerin exploded, and much damage was done by the shock in the village of Wellsville, N. Y., about one mile distant. A week later another magazine, in the same place, containing 600 quarts of nitroglycerin, exploded, but although the shock was felt much farther away than before, no damage was caused except in the immediate neighborhood of the magazine. An explanation of the difference in effects of the two explosions is suggested by the fact that when the first occurred the ground was firmly frozen, but at the time of the second explosion a general thaw had occurred.

Photographing a Comet.

The astronomer, like other people, sometimes finds what he is not looking for. This is especially likely to happen in making photographs of the heavens. Many asteroids, and occasionally a comet, have been unexpectedly found in that manner. It now appears that a small comet, known as Chase's, was thus accidentally photographed on at least four plates which were exposed in November to catch the Leonid meteors. The comet happened to be near that point in the sky from which the meteors appear to radiate, and, although it was invisible to the eye, the faithful sensitive plates took note of its presence.

BOUNDARIES OF NATIONS.

Barriers That Divide the Frontiers of Great Countries.

Any one who has ever happened to walk, drive or cycle, or even train through Europe knows what crossing the frontier means. Every road and every railway line has its guard and custom houses. Not a child nor a dog can pass without customs examinations and vexatious formalities of all sorts. Particularly is this the case between those old enemies, France and Germany. There is no river of any size, no line of hills, or any other natural boundary line along the northeastern boundary of Elsass-Lothringen and the still French Loraine. Here a string of forts guards each side of a narrow neutral strip; strategic railways are ready to bring up at a moment's notice all the munitions of modern war; and it has been said the expense entailed on each country in this way alone eats up enough money to run the entire government of a small country like Switzerland. Further south, the boundary between Italy and France is guarded with equal care. The Alpes Maritimes divide the two countries and might be thought a sufficent natural barrier. But not a bit of it! Guards and blockhouses may be seen on the very summits of the bleak heights, and woe betide the unhappy tourist who unconsciously crosses the snowy boundary! Germany, too, has another frontier which gives her much trouble—that which borders on Rusian Poland. The vast sandy plains which run south from Memel are sparsely inhabited, but are most carefully fortified. One curious precaution is that the main lines of railway end in termini at the frontier, and the passenger has to change on to quite a different gauge on the Russian side. This is, of course, to prevent armored trains or supplies being run through in time of war. Austria is fortunate in having natural barriers, mountains on the northwest and the great Danube on her southern flank.

ENGLAND'S GRIP ON THE SEA.

Her Control of the World's Commerce Is Over 55 Per Cent.

Thanks to their aggressive government, the British carriage and control of the world's commerce is over 55 per cent, says the American Merchant Marine. Fifty other nations share to the extent of 45 per cent or less. More than 80 per cent of the world's shipping in terms of potential tonnage is built in Great Britain. Less than 20 per cent is built in the fifty other countries. In 1872 only 14 per cent of the steam tonnage launched in the world was built by the fifty countries outside of the United Kingdom. The United States is the only nation that is independent of British yards. Our registry law has attended to this. Since 1872 American shipping must be American built. The United States is the only country outside of Europe that can build to perfection every kind of ship that goes to sea. Thank our registry law for that. British supremacy at sea and in commerce was obtained more than 200 years ago. For the command of the sea, and of trade, and the riches of the world, Great Britain has protected ship-building and ship-owning, while most of the nations did nothing for these two great interests. Not only her legislative power, but her armed authority, has been exerted vigorously. She has fought bloody wars, overcome inferior powers, trapped rivals into treaties, spent millions upon millions in supporting steam lines, and scores upon scores of millions for the building and maintenance of an unequaled navy for general intimidation. Vast sea power, immense wealth and prevailing prosperity have been the reward. All these things, with other advantages, have been gained by the use of shipping, but without this instrumentality nothing would have been secured.

Expressive.

It is no wonder there was a general laugh when recently in a church in a certain seaport town a proud father brought his first-born to be christened. He was more at home on deck than in his present position, and he gingerly held the struggling infantile specimen of humanity, who kicked and wriggled till, between linen and flounces and baby, the father completely lost his bearings. For a minute there was confusion. The ceremony came to a stop and the congregation tittered. Then from a pew near by came the reassuring voice of a good shipmate: "Up-end it, Jack, up-end it! It's head's below hatches!" The language was expressive, but it was no wonder the people smiled.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who has just entered his seventy-eighth year, is physically one of the most remarkable men of the time. His early school days were as rough—well, as those of most school boys of the twenties. They washed themselves, and too frequently each other, at the common pump, fought pitched battles upon provocation lamentably slight; lied freely to the masters, and indemnified their consciences by telling the truth to everybody else with the unswerving honor of English gentlemen. This is no exaggeration, for such is Dr. Temple's own account of the matter. The doctor was born in the Ionian Islands.

Didn't Want Much.

Doting Mamma—Rodney dear, tomorrow is your birthday. What would you like best? Rodney Dear (after a brief season of cogitation)—I think I'd like to see the schoolhouse burn down.

THE GLASS DAGGER

BY

WEATHERLEY CHESNEY

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CHAPTER XI.

A DISREPUTABLE BROTHER.

Lady Florence Mostyn the receiver of stolen goods—a possible thief herself! Each stage I gained in tracing the history of this woman only showed her character in a worse light. Yet I could not doubt the evidence, for each word of the landlady had corroborated the tale told me by Mr. Finnecure Vandeleur. I did not stay long at Hinton, and all the further evidence I collected simply substantiated what Miss Pridgett had told me.

I hastened back to town and acquainted Mabel with the result of my mission. She did not say much, but I could gather from her looks, her horror at the news, that the woman George had loved so passionately was the alter and abettor of thieves. Suddenly she said:

"Duncan, I begin to have a ray of hope. This Lady Florence Mostyn may, after all, be what George thought her—a good woman. What if she were the unwilling accomplice of these men?"

I shook my head.

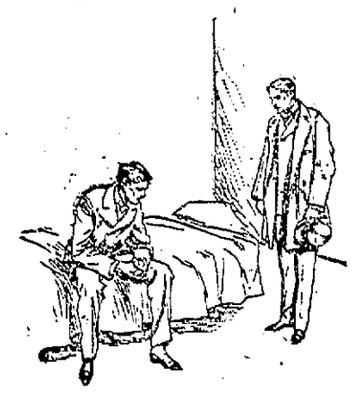
"I wish I could believe so, Mabel, for I have thought of that possibility. But all the evidence seems to prove the contrary. She was sorry when the two men left her, and 'downright glad,' Miss Pridgett said, when they returned fresh from the robbery, and I am afraid she was their too willing accomplice."

"Poor George!" Mabel sighed. "It is awful to think of. I am sure it will be terrible news for him when he knows what you have learned, for he had no suspicion of it himself. Of course he had not. He believed the woman to be absolute perfection; but surely," she went on; "when she disappeared, and George was making inquiries, he would hear of these men, Lambert and—what was his name?—Dacre, having visited her and of the friendly relations existing between them. Did he not mention them to you, Duncan?"

"No, he did not, and from what he said I should not have gathered he knew of their existence."

"But he must have heard of them, Duncan. Perhaps now he would speak to you about them. He may be able to tell you something of them that would lead to their identification. It seems to me this is a most important clew, and we must leave no stone unturned till we find out who these men were and what was their relationship with this woman. I think you ought to see George at once on this point. It may be a very vital one."

It seemed to me that Mabel might be right, and if so, painful as it would be to George to discuss this episode in his



When I had last visited him, he had welcomed my appearance.

sweetheart's life, I was bound to take advantage of any information he could give us. The next day I obtained the necessary permission to visit the prisoner at Holloway, and lost no time in seeing him.

When I had last visited him, he had welcomed my appearance, but now he looked up vacantly when I entered, and there was scarcely a gleam of recognition on his face. He seemed utterly crushed, and I felt the man was on the highroad to madness.

He listened to the messages I brought from home without replying and sat with his face in his hands, staring fixedly at the stone floor of his cell. I told him of the further developments of the case, but he made no comment, and I despaired of being able to rouse him. However, when I mentioned Hinton, he seemed to interest himself a little, and then I told him of my recent visit there.

"George, old man," I said, "I've come here for information, and I don't want to go away without it. Last time I was here you told me of your meeting the lady at the inn, but you said she was alone. I have learned that though she was alone when you met her there had been two friends of hers staying in the village before you came. Did you know this?"

This question seemed to rouse him from his lethargy. He started up almost fiercely and said:

"What business is it of yours to go ferreting in the matter?"

"My dear fellow, we are not doing it out of mere curiosity. Each piece of information we get hold of we hope to be one step toward your innocence being proved."

George paced the cell with feverish unrest.

"Don't you think I would rather die than have any evidence raked up which may lead to nothing, and only serve to show up the unhappiness of her life?"

"Then you knew of these men?"

"I did."

"Did you ever ask her about them?"

"Yes."

"What did she say?"

"She told who one of them was, but would say nothing more about them. She asked me not to refer to the matter again, and said if I cared for her I should respect her wishes in the matter, and I did."

I groaned inwardly. George's infatuation for the woman was too sublime.

"Then can you tell us nothing about them?"

"Nothing, except that if I believe anything in the world I believe that her connection with them was everything I could have wished, and if you are my friend you will respect her wishes as I have done."

"Nonsense, George. I can do nothing of the sort, and it is absurd your asking me. Besides, if Lady Florence Mostyn was what you believe her to be, no harm could come to her good name by these investigations, and unless we get some further evidence on this particular incident she runs the risk of being considered friendly with two very indifferent characters."

I said this with brutal frankness. I could not stop to think of George's feelings; it was his life I was trying to save.

I think his first impulse was to strike me. He made a step toward me with clinched fist, then he hesitated and said, with unnatural quietness:

"You seem to forget you are speaking of a dead woman and one whom I wished to make my wife."

"No, I do not, George, and it is that very reason which forces me to do what I can to unravel this mystery. Only by doing so can we know her as she really was."

George sat down wearily.

"For God's sake, Duncan, let us finish this talk! What do you want me to tell you?"

"You just now said you learned who one of these men was. Who was he?"

"He was her brother."

"Her brother!"

"Yes. A man who had gone under and whom she was trying to keep straight. That is all I know."

This was certainly news and a very plausible piece of deception on the woman's part. Here she was consorting with a couple of thieves. Her lover asks, "Who are these men?" "One of them is my brother," she replies—"a man who has gone astray and from the paths of virtue and whom I am trying to reform." And the robbery, I reflected, grimly, was the first fruit of this reformation; but, of course, I kept my thoughts to myself.

"Well, George, this is surprising information," I said, "and it may be of the greatest use to us. This brother of hers must be found. Which of the men was he?"

"I don't know. I have told you all—more than I had any right to."

"I don't think so, old fellow. If any information you can give helps to save you, you may be sure she would not have wished you to withhold it."

George made no reply. His excitement had died away, and he was now gazing stolidly at the floor, seemingly unconscious of my presence.

I left him with horrible forebodings in my heart. Even if he saved his life his mind threatened to become unhinged.

My next step was to find out if there was any truth in the existence of a brother of Lady Florence Mostyn. The "Peerage" would give me this information. I opened the bulky "Englishman's Bible," as it is most appropriately termed, and found the ducal list of Lundys. The present owner of the title was given as Francis Guibert Mostyn, sixth duke, Marquis of Lamford, Viscount Dartrey, Baron Coulton, K. G., F. R. S., etc. He married Lucy, widow of the late Robert King of Warra-Warra, N. S. W., and had issue a son, the present Marquis of Lamford, and a daughter, Florence.

That was all. No other child was mentioned. The Marquis of Lamford was a well known man—a devout churchman, a pillar of the state—and he was the only son. But stop! The duke had married a widow. She might have a child by her former husband. I wired off at once on this point to Wray, and had his reply by the next post.

"Yes," he wrote. "There was a child—a boy Robert. He was about 5 years old when his mother married the duke. Of course that was before my time, and I never saw the lad, but I have heard others speak of him at times. He seems to have been a bright, intelligent boy, but very headstrong, and he never got on particularly well with his stepfather—in fact, he always seemed to be in hot water with the duke. As long as his mother lived matters were smoothed over, but she died when Florence was born, and then the lad's troubles began in earnest. He was brought up with the other children, but the duke treated him with coldness and indifference, and the tutors and domestics took their cue from him. His happiest days were those he spent at Eton. He was sent to Christ Church, and the bar was intended for his final destination, but at Oxford he got in with a fast set and came to grief. His allowance there was small enough, and when he exceeded it he dared not apply to his stepfather. He got into the hands of the Jews pretty heavily too. Then he got mixed up in some scandal (the particulars of which I have forgotten, if I ever heard them), and was sent down. The duke paid his debts, gave him £100 and turned him out of the house, and from that day to this he has never been seen in Lamford. I believe he went to sea in a merchantman, but nothing definite has ever been heard of him from that day. There have been rumors of his being seen in all sorts of places under all sorts of conditions—a hanger on at Monte Carlo, a billiard marker in Melbourne and a bar waiter at the Cape, but these are only rumors. All that is definitely known is that he has gone to the dogs."

Mabel seemed immensely relieved when I read her this letter.

"There, Duncan; so she had a brother after all! You do not know how glad I am to have this news. May we not now believe she was doing what she could to redeem him?"

"I don't know that we are justified in believing that, Mabel—at any rate, not with our present information. The robbery in which she seemed to be an accomplice scarcely looks like an attempt to improve his morals. But, first of all, we have to identify the brother. Which of the men was he—the one armed man, Lambert, or the other, Dacre?"

"Lambert seems the more likely. According to Mr. Vandeleur, he had led a wild, roving life, which would fit in very well with what Mr. Wray writes about the brother."

"Yes, that is so, Mabel, but the other man may have been equally wild. We seem to have very little information about him. I must ask Wray to get me a description of the brother's appearance. That will no doubt help us, as Lambert was fair and the other man dark. But even then we cannot be sure that he was really her brother, not until we find the man himself, which may not be an easy matter."

"The one armed man may have joined a theatrical company again."

"He may, and in that case it ought not to be difficult to trace him—one armed actors are not so very common. But I hardly think he would take kindly to the stage again after a successful robbery. You may depend upon it he is busy with other little ventures in that direction."

"You take a very gloomy view of things, Duncan," said Mabel, with a weary sigh.

"Perhaps I do, dear, but the further we get into this awful affair the more mysterious and complicated it becomes. That must be my excuse."

I wrote off to Wray for particulars of the brother's appearance, and the next morning first thing I set off to call upon Mr. Keighley Gates about the mysterious photograph I had seen in his room.

CHAPTER XII.

WAS MR. KEIGHLEY GATES A LIAR?

First of all I called at Scotland Yard, and as a favor I was allowed possession of the photograph substituted for Lady Florence Mostyn's. Armed with this I called at the Metropole and again inquired for Mr. Keighley Gates. Yes, he was in—in fact he was confined to the house by a cold. I made my way up stairs, and on turning the corner of the corridor leading to Mr. Gates' room I ran into some one.

"Confound you, sir!" said a voice I seemed to know. "Should look where you are going. I might have been the Prince of Wales—long majesty, sir—they'd have hanged you for it!"

I apologized for the occurrence and he seemed mollified.

"All right, sir—keep your blinkers off next time. Go straight ahead now—don't bring the monument down," and he passed on.

The voluble gentleman had not recognized me, but I knew him in an instant. He was got up in irreproachable attire, from his patent leather boots to his shiny silk hat. But despite his altered appearance there was no mistaking the once seedy looking vagabond who called himself Dr. Fitzgerald. The last time we had met was beside the still warm body of the murdered Lady Florence. What was he doing at the Metropole? Had he been to see Mr. Keighley Gates? If so, about what?

I had not time to pursue these reflections any further, for a few steps brought me to the door of Mr. Gates' room.

Mr. Gates was in a very bad temper, that was evident. He scowled ferociously as I entered, and when he recognized me it evidently required an effort on his part to greet me in a friendly way.

"You must excuse me, Captain Brett, if I am not in my usual form today," he said. "I have got an infernal cold, and there are one or two little matters that have annoyed me this morning."

"Was Dr. Fitzgerald one?" I jocosely remarked.

"Dr. Fitzgerald?" said Gates, looking at me inquiringly.

"I met him in the passage just now. He seemed to be coming from this direction. Gaunt looking man—speaks disjointedly."

"Oh, that fellow! He did not give me the name you mention. He came on a begging errand. Do you know him?"

"The last time I saw him—indeed the only time before—was on the night of the murder. He tried to rifle the dead body."

Mr. Gates seemed surprised at this piece of news.

"Was he mentioned at the police court proceedings?" he asked.

"Yes. Indeed, it was owing to him that I was arrested. You will find it in the newspaper report."

"I remember the incident you mention, now," said Gates, "but I did not know this was the man in question. Thanks for the information, Captain Brett. It will be very useful in case he pesters me again."

We spoke on general matters for a few minutes, and then I inquired if he had any news from the States.

"No. It is too soon for a letter, but as there has been no cable I presume we may conclude that Durant is not in evidence at the moment. Have you learned anything more?"

"Nothing that bears directly on the case," I guardedly replied, for I did not think it necessary to tell him of the results of my visit to Hinton. "But," I added, "there is one piece of information you may be able to give us. When Lady Florence Mostyn disappeared the Duke of Lundy sent her photograph—an amateur one, you will notice, for the means of tracing her. We now find this photograph has been taken out of the album and another substituted for it. I have this one with me. Here it is. Do you recognize it?"

Mr. Gates took hold of it and looked at it closely.

"Yes," he said. "I knew the original of that. In fact, I believe I have a copy of this identical photograph—an amateur one, you will notice, for there is

"I met him in the passage just now."

no photographer's name. It is a Mrs. Cecil Slater. I met her on a P. and O. boat. How on earth did it get in the Scotland Yard album?"

"That is what I should like to know, Mr. Gates."

Mr. Gates turned to his drawer, and after a few minutes' rummaging produced the picture I had seen on my last visit.

"Here is my print. It is identical with yours, you observe. But why should you have come to me? It is simply a remarkable coincidence."

"Well, to tell you the truth, Mr. Gates, I happened to see the copy of yours when I was here last week. It was lying in that drawer, which you may remember, you could not close. I could not help noticing it, for it was staring me in the face while you were showing me your curios. I thought it was the same and brought this to you to make sure."

Gates laughed.

"I see, Captain Brett, you are warning to this detective work. I must congratulate you on your ingenuity and powers of observation."

He said this somewhat sarcastically, but I forgave him, for he admitted to being in a bad temper.

"But how did it get in the police album?" I asked.

"I'm sure I don't know," said Gates. "I did not put it there."

"Of course not," I laughed. "But do you happen to know anything about the lady that would connect her in any way with the murder?"

"Nothing at all that I am aware of. I met her some time ago returning from India, and I heard she died last year. She was a most charming woman and had many friends. Some one on board took her photograph, and she honored me, along with others, with a print. That is the whole history of my copy."

This was distinctly disappointing. What we had looked upon as an important clew turned out to be of no value at all unless we could trace the prints, and that was rather unlikely.

"Can you tell me who got copies besides yourself?"

"I cannot. I don't know how many prints there were, and I certainly never knew where they all went to. The man who took them was called Ralston. He is in the Indian civil service, and I have no doubt I could find out his address for you if you wish it."

"I don't expect he will be of any use to us, but I dare not leave even that stone unturned. I shall be very glad, Mr. Gates, if you will get me that information, and possibly you may by that time remember the others of your fellow passengers who also got a picture of the lady."

Gates promised to do his best, and I took my leave. I did not much care for the man, but he seemed willing and even anxious to help me, and on two points at least he had given valuable information.

I took the photograph back to Scotland Yard. The officials there were beginning to know me, so frequent had been my visits on one point and another. One of them stopped me in the doorway just as I was leaving.

"Ah, Captain Brett," said he, "I have some news for you. Jenkins, one of our men, has just returned from a mission in the Argentine. He had charge of our album before he went away, and we have told him about the photograph being stolen. He distinctly remembers an inquirer fumbling over that page in a rather suspicious manner. He thought it queer at the time, but did not detect the substitution of the print. He kept his eye on the man, however, and learned his name afterward. He is certain he did it."

"Well, who was it?"

"It was a Mr. Keighley Gates. Do you know him?"

CHAPTER XIII.

PLANNING AN ABDUCTION.

Most of what follows I learned afterward from various sources, but for sake of continuity it is told here.

Yes, one or two little incidents had served to annoy Mr. Keighley Gates that morning. His letters, in the first place, had been far from satisfactory, and then there was Dr. Fitzgerald's visit. He had not come by appointment, and it was evident from his reception that he was not welcome.

"Oh, it's you, is it?" said Mr. Gates ungraciously, when he entered. "I did not hear you knock."

"No more did I—knuckles out of order—umbrella handle loose—all sorts of reasons if required."

"I've not the slightest doubt of it. Well, what do you want with me? Don't beat about the bush."

Dr. Fitzgerald gave his silk hat a loving polish with a gaudily colored handkerchief and then deposited it gingerly on the table. He hung up his umbrella on the mantelshelf, carefully pulled off his gloves, folded them up and pocketed them, and finally, after some deliberation, deposited himself in the easiest chair in the room, from which, with elbows resting on the arms of the chair, hands clasped in elegant manner and one leg swung negligently over the other, he blandly surveyed Mr. Keighley Gates.

"I hope you are quite comfortable now," said the latter, politely.

"Perfectly, Bob. Delightful room—perfect chair—genial host—what more? Congratulations—excellent taste in furniture—hire system?"

"When you are quite ready perhaps you will tell me what you want," said Mr. Gates, ignoring Dr. Fitzgerald's flattering remarks.

"£ s. d.—friend of my youth—only too delighted to assist—Q. E. D."

"Then you've come to me for money?"

"The dear boy! Guessed it first time."

Mr. Keighley Gates unlocked a drawer and produced a book.

"Look here, Richmond; this is my bank passbook. Do you see the balance—£500 on the wrong side?"

"Why, bless my soul, so it is! Who'd have thought it?" said the imperturbable Dr. Fitzgerald.

"Here is a letter," continued Mr. Gates, "received this morning from my bankers, Syrac & Co."

"Most respectable firm—know 'em well."

"You see, they respectfully call my attention to the fact that they will not be able to honor any more of my checks."

"Confound impudence! Call in the police."

"Here are a few dunning letters," continued Mr. Gates, shoving a pile to his visitor, who daintily surveyed them.

"Snippit & Paddom—hunting suit—silk faced frock coat—norfolk jacket—fur lined overcoat—not in the militia, are you?—total, one-fifty-five-six. Abyssinia & Co.—gold repeater—diamond studs—ditto rings—got 'em all on. Bob?—total two-twenty-three-four. Pansy & Sons, florists—large bouquets—oh, I say; it was becoming interesting."

Mr. Gates had snatched the bills out of Dr. Fitzgerald's hands.

"Here," he said, diving into his pocket and producing a purse, which he emptied on the table—"here is my ready cash. Look—one sovereign, two half dollars and a threepenny bit."

"Total, one-four-three," said Dr. Fitzgerald.

"Exactly. That's the state of my finances today. You'll have to apply elsewhere for assistance."

"'Non sequitur—j'y suis,' here I stop," said the other.

"Then perhaps you'll kindly explain how I am to advance you money when I haven't got any for myself?"

"No good at details. Ask another."

"Don't be an ass, Richmond. You can't blood a stone."

"Got to be done. Send to Moses for particulars."

"Look here, Richmond, stop this fooling! I'm in a tight corner—a deucedly tight corner—and it's no use your applying to me today."

"Fur lined overcoat—gold repeater—diamond studs—ditto ring—large bouquets—must be in militia—or is it house of lords?" murmured Dr. Fitzgerald.

Mr. Keighley Gates was in bad health, his prospects were dark, his assets nil and his visitor unwelcome. So he may fairly be excused a display of bad temper.

"Confound it, man, don't sit there muttering like a jackdaw. Take your traps and go."

Dr. Fitzgerald was equal to the occasion. He rose to his feet and towered over Mr. Gates, and from this eminence gave vent to his feelings. He was coherent enough in his remarks now.

"You confounded Sybarite, living here on the fat of the land while better men are starving. Sell your fur lined coat and your diamond studs—sell your large bouquets—sell your infernal soul if you can raise a stiver on it, but raise the wind for me you must or by the heavens above you'll rue it," and having got rid of this torrent of words he proceeded to put on his gloves with deliberate slowness, then gathered his umbrella and hat and stalked to the door.

Mr. Keighley Gates saw he had said too much and hastened to mollify his visitor.

"Confound it, Richmond, you'll drive me mad. Haven't I enough to worry me without your adding to my perplexities? You know perfectly well that if I had money you should share it. I don't forget old friends in a hurry. If you're short of a sovereign, take this. The two half dollars will see me through the day, and after that the deluge."

Fitzgerald waved him off magnificently.

"Keep your quid, Mr. Keighley Gates. You've insulted me, Dr. Fitzgerald, T. C. D., and County Waterford. I leave you now, but beware, the day will come! Meantime, good morning!" and with this eloquent peroration Dr. Fitzgerald closed the door behind him.

Gates gave a sigh of relief when he had gone.

"What does that infernal ass mean by threatening me, I wonder? Thank heaven, I have never trusted him very far. Now, who the devil's this? Come in!"

The door opened and Commander Brett entered, and the reader has already had an account of the interview that followed.

When Brett left the room Mr. Keighley Gates gave vent to his feelings.

"So, Commander Brett, V. C., R. N., you are still on the track of your mare's nest. You are a clever young man whose talents are simply thrown way on board ship. The late lamented Sherlock Holmes would have been pleased to finish your education for you, for it wants finishing. You are a deuced sight too clever, my young friend, and it's time you knew it. Your wings must be clipped, and that at once, or there will be trouble in the camp. But which is the best way to perform that operation?—that is the first question to decide. You have been arrested once, and if that could be managed a second time— But how? Let me see. No, that won't do. Must find a weaker spot. The girl! Ah! that's it—must strike him through the girl! Jealousy? Too difficult. Bravo! I have it!" and Mr. Keighley Gates snap-

"Total, one-four-three," said Dr. Fitzgerald.

ped his finger and thumb triumphantly, while a smile of malignant joy that would have done credit to Mephistopheles plotting for the soul of Faust played round his thin lips. "Yes, I'll clip your wings, Commander Brett, and that without a moment's delay."

Mr. Gates drew paper and pen toward him, and, still beaming contentedly, wrote:

DEAR RICHMOND—Excuse my vile temper of this morning and call round at your earliest. Plans of a remunerative nature to discuss.

He addressed the letter to an obscure street S. E., and then, at peace with himself, he went to bed.

It was evening before he was aroused from his slumbers. Dr. Fitzgerald had recovered his good temper. He was friendly, even philanthropic.

"Pulse," said he, when he had deposited his various paraphernalia. "Um—feverish; tongue—um—bad. Paper," and he sat down and wrote. He then rang the bell. "Boots, chemist," said he to the waiter who answered it. "Bring bottle back—charge Mr. Gates' account." Then he sat down before the bed and waited for Mr. Gates to open the conference.

"Richmond," said the latter blandly, and with no apparent recollection of anything but brotherly love, "I've two things on hand that must be attended to. There's a crib to crack and a girl to abduct."

"Town or country?"

"Town—De Vere Gardens."

"Both?"

"Yes, same place."

"Bad spot—police handy."

"Can't help it. Girl must go tomorrow, and you must take her."

"Where?"

"To a quiet house somewhere or other."

"Love?"

"No, Richmond. Downright solid hate."

"That's better. Let's have particulars."

"You know a naval chap—a Commander Brett?"

"Know him perfectly—for a cad."

"It's his girl."

"Good! Proceed."

"Brett is trying to implicate me in a serious affair, and"—

"South Audley street?"

"Yes—and a clumsy move on my part may put him on my track any day. Of course, I have no connection with the murder, but I am mixed up in the side issues, and it might be awkward if he got really on my scent. He must be stopped at once, and the only way to do it is by diverting his energies. Once get his girl away, and he will devote himself to her pursuit and leave the other affair."

"I see, and the pay?"

"Fifty pounds—£25 in the morning and the rest when you've done the trick. You should have the first £25 now, but I have not got it. I expect Glasher here tonight. I shall sell him my diamonds, and even the fur lined coat will go," added Mr. Gates, with a pleasant smile, "if the crib doesn't turn out well."

"Are they rich?"

"Fairly well off; solid family plate at any rate. The old man will be so cut up at the girl's disappearance that he won't be able to sleep. So we must get up a scent for him. We'll run him down into Gloucestershire for a night and then do the trick."

"Um! That's your department. I've to tackle the girl. Any ideas?"

"Yes. Bowl up in a four wheeler—not a hansom, by the way—with the news that the gallant captain has met with an accident somewhere or other and is asking for her. She will be in a mortal funk and will never stop to think. Let it be afternoon, when the old un is at his club. You can manage her all right."

Fitzgerald reflected. "Serious matter—abduction. Make it £100, Bob—£50 extra when the crib is cracked. We go halves there, I suppose?"

"All right," replied Gates. "You never found me a screw, did you, Richmond?"

"This morning, sir, you were a screw."

Gates smiled amiably, and Dr. Fitzgerald took his leave when a few of the details had been discussed.

About half an hour after he had gone a gentleman of the Jewish race, who gave his name as Glasher, waited upon Mr. Gates. As a result of two satisfactory interviews and Dr. Fitzgerald's prescription that worthy schemer finally fell into a profound sleep, as peaceful and untroubled as that of a child.

(To be continued.)

GREAT MEN AND BABIES.

Darwin Tickled Their Toes, and Mark Twain "Respects" Them.

It is usually the greatest men who are attracted to infancy, and the wisest of them can learn something from the tiniest baby. Lord Tennyson, after the birth of his eldest son, says Pearson's, remarked to a friend that he had always believed the face of the infant Savior in Raphael's glorious painting, known as the "Sistine Madonna," to be almost overcharged with expression; but that, gazing on the countenance of his own little one, he had discovered his mistake. Shelley is not often thought of as a family man, yet the picture of the youthful poet with his first born Isathe is one that might appeal to the homeliest imagination. Its mother having given the little creature over to the care of a nurse, the new-made father, with something of maternal sympathy would walk up and down the room with it in his arms, chanting it to rest with a weird song of his own invention, consisting solely of the oft-repeated word, "Yahmani, Yahmani, Yahmani!" To Shelley a baby was not only a thing to be lulled and warmed and fed, but a mysterious stranger, out of whom he would fain have wring some answer to the riddle of existence that perpetually haunted him, and to which the new-born seems so tantalizingly near. "Pity the babies are so close!" he once observed—a statement in which the babiologist of today would have cordially agreed with him. Darwin was, perhaps, the first to lift the baby on that platform where it has become the cynosure of scientific eyes. Though, Darwin being a right fatherly man, one may be sure that the paternal spirit was never absent from his investigations. He could not, however, resist the temptation of tickling the sole of the infant's foot when it was only seven days old, that he might note the effect, those pink toes of budding babyhood, which, according to Mr. Swinburne, "might tempt an angel's lips to kiss," responding to the sacrilegious experiment by curling about and jerking themselves away. The sounds which to the fondest father is cause at times of most unfatherly demonstrations, baby's screams, was once eagerly waited for by Edison, that he might register them in his newly invented phonograph, the perverse infant, perhaps taking the instrument for some delightful toy, unfilially refusing to indulge its parent's wish. "I don't exactly love it," drawled Mark Twain, on being presented with his first born, "but"—edging away from the unconscious bundle of innocence, whose advent had occasioned such a convulsion in his household—"but I respect it." Coleridge, in a letter to his friend, Thomas Poole, confesses to a somewhat kindred feeling with regard to his firstling baby Hartley, at his first sight of whom he did not feel the thrill and overflowing of affection which he had anticipated, but gazed on the little one instead with contemplative melancholy, till, seeing it some hours later in its mother's arms, he was melted to the proper mood, and gave it "the kiss of a father." This experience he afterward transmuted into the sonnet, addressed to Charles Lamb, beginning:

Charles, my slow heart was only sad, when first
I scanned that face of feeble infancy.

Boswell once in a spirit of bland and childlike inquiry, asked Dr. Johnson what he would do if he were shut up in a castle with a new-born infant. The sage somewhat unfeelingly replied that he should not much like his company, though his humanity getting the better of his ire at the bare suggestion of such a contingency, he proceeded to state how he would tend, feed, air, and wash it "with warm water to please it, not with cold water to give it pain."

ENGLAND AND BIG CANAL.

Said That Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Wouldn't Stand in its Way.

The London Daily News intimates that in all probability England will abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty if the United States desires to build the Nicaragua canal. We have no doubt that this reflects English sentiment. Fifty years ago, when the treaty was signed, conditions were materially different and the relations between the two countries rested upon feelings very different from those now prevailing. Then the relations were amicable, but there was no love lost between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations. Each feared to give the other an advantage, no matter how small, and each feared that a conflict would come sooner or later. Now, however, both are well aware of the fact that an Anglo-Saxon alliance in sentiment is an accomplished fact, and of wonderful power as a peace factor, as other nations have no desire to meet the team in a trial of strength. Under these circumstances what benefits one benefits the other, and England, no doubt, will be perfectly willing to allow the United States to own, control and operate the canal if it passes Nicaragua. This, of course, she could not do with the treaty in force, which provides that neither England nor America should exercise control over it when built. It would appear that if nothing stands in the way but the abrogation of the treaty the canal is all but an accomplished fact.—Cincinnati Commercial.

Leather Railway Wheels.

Railway rails made of leather have been experimented with in France.

GOSSIP FROM MADISON.

Weed and Jacobs the Only Democrats Among the Senators.

LEGISLATURE A TALKATIVE ONE.

Many Debates and Few Bills Passed as Yet—Bennett and Others in the Very Able Senate—Lashing the Anti-Pass Law into Shape—Ex-Governor Peck's Chat with a Boy—Notables Before the Committees.

Madison, Wis., March 6.—Politics cut no figure in the Wisconsin senate at present. There are thirty-three senators and only two of them are Democrats—Weed, the Oshkosh lawyer, and Jacobs of Beaver Dam. Both were elected for the first time in 1898.

Weed defeated ex-Speaker Buckstaff, which shows he must have a hold at home in a district supposed to be Republican. He is making friends, too, at this end. He is 38 years old. His father fell in the war. The son graduated at the state university, and the more of such there are the easier run the appropriations for the big school. Weed was one of Governor Peck's "Colonels" and has been city attorney. He defeated Buckstaff by 183 votes. The other Democrat, Jacobs, has a private library, and is prominent among the Germans. He has been active in the German National bank of Beaver Dam and has always taken kindly to politics. In 1893 he was chief clerk of the general land office in Washington. In fact, he has seen considerable of this country for he was a world's fair commissioner and Hoke Smith sent him to Oklahoma in 1893 to open the Cherokee strip. He has been delegate to all sorts of Democratic conventions.

Ripon Man Rules the Senate.

The position of senator carries no more salary than that of assemblyman, but it lasts four years (two sessions) and so nets $1,000. The lieutenant governor usually presides here, but as Mr. Stone has been busy taking care of the governor's office. Senator Thayer has wielded the gavel. Senator Thayer is an instance of a man who, by courtesy, tact, and moderation, gets along in the world. This is the second session he has been chosen president pro tem., and he conducts affairs in a business way. He is an ex-lumberman, and now a stock raiser of Ripon, a quiet, polished, well-dressed man and very popular. Like nearly all these legislators, he has cut a big figure at home as town and county chairman, served a term in the assembly, and this is his third term in the senate.

Treasurer Davidson's Ambitions.

There are a number of people who want to be governor. The list numbers about a dozen now. The latest is State Treasurer Davidson, the merchant of Soldiers Grove, who, with Atley Peterson and Bank Commissioner Kidd are politically conspicuous in the Kickapoo valley and the Prairie du Chien region. Naturally, Mr. Davidson's office has its share of LaFollette men. The attorney general's office, which has the same flavor, is in close touch with the governor's office, as it should be while these prospective laws are being considered, and my rural friends who may be still shouting about the great revolt of 1898 would be pained, I fear, to see the auburn locks of Attorney General Hicks, the Oshkosh Methodist, mingled with the premature white hair of Jesse Stone, as they hunt for unconstitutionality in some bill; or see the giant frame of Assistant Attorney General Buell closeted with Private Secretary Anderson, the bird lover and authority on Turkish baths.

No, if there is still a war of factions, we don't know it here.

A Maine Man's Success.

But, speaking of governors prospective, Senator Fred Dennett has a good start. His furniture factory (which led the world in making rocking chairs) has burned down in Port Washington, but he will build again. Dennett looks like Sol Smith Russell; dresses like a gentleman; makes excellent speeches, and has a bedrock character. He is a very happy combination. He is a Maine man, like Senator Withee and Speaker Ray. He was born at the foot of Moosehead lake, where Mt. Kineo, the famous resort, is located. He came to Sheboygan as an infant. He hustled in agricultural implements for many years, but since 1886 has built up a business that employes 400 hands. Dennett knows state affairs thoroughly, having been chief clerk of the senate about centennial time, and for ten years before held clerkships of one kind and another about the legislature. He has a popular way with him. He undoubtedly will keep going up the ladder of politics.

Brains in the Senate.

It takes three assemblymen to make a senator—at least, the proportion is that under the big white dome. And unquestionably the senators feel their importance. As a rule, the senators are better fed, better dressed, more commanding, and withal abler than the assemblymen. Of course, I mean as a body. The Wisconsin senate is a strong body of men and worthy of admiration. The average up ability and character is high.

This is a talking legislature, and with the three weeks broken up by the senatorial fight, things may be said to be moving slowly. It is true there were 200 fewer bills introduced at this session than in 1897, but each morning, after meeting at 10 o'clock and listening to the chaplain and the rollcall, there is usually some bill that provokes a debate; and a good part of the time up to about 12:30 is given to "talkee, talkee." This is a good thing when the object sought is ventilation of measures, but members, especially the new ones, are anxious to get in the newspapers and send marked copies home.

Just How "Anti-Pass" Stands.

Everybody is committed to anti-pass legislation and we shall have something on the statute books, but the net result will be one of the last things to drop out of the legislative hopper, for those members who are using passes naturally do not wish to give them up. And there is a good deal of curiosity as to what shape the enactment will take. The senate has passed a bill and recommended a constitutional amendment (the bill to serve as a law until the slow work of changing the constitution is effected); but the radicals are not pleased with it. They want the New York declaration which was framed by a constitutional convention.

Now everybody knows that each member of such a convention is usually a star of the first magnitude. A constitutional convention ranks even above the judiciary as one of the features of government not dominated by political methods. So what a constitutional convention might produce in the way of suppressing pasteboards is a high standard for a legislature, a body intensely human.

The New York amendment provides that the state official who uses a pass shall forfeit his office. That is a clincher. But our senate refused to have it that way, and this provision was omitted. Some good men voted to omit it—the vote was 23 to 9—but Mr. Hall says it is imperative and cites Pennsylvania where it is omitted and the offense styled a misdemeanor (as our senate left it), thus entrusting to successive legislatures the fixing of the penalty. The Pennsylvania law is said to be a farce.

There are other clauses which have to do with the giving of testimony by offenders; and the leaving of an open door for the transportation of national guardsmen at 1 cent a mile (a matter of $20,000 saving a year to the state); as to both of which there is a diversity of opinion. A few legislators seem desirious of double-clinching the issue at every point. Others are less worried. We shall have an anti-pass law, but it is not likely the outcome will wholly please Mr. Hall, who is most active in the fray.

Notables Before Committees.

There are interesting things going on at the capitol every day. In the afternoon the committees are at work in their rooms. The chairman sits at the head of a long table, his associates at the side, some with feet up and smoking cigars, and lobbyists, reporters and spectators filling the chairs. The secretary of the committee, sometimes a relative and always an appointee of the chairman, sits at a table of his own, and in important hearings on insurance or other corporation business, where money is no object, a typewriter girl is there to take down in shorthand what is said—the only female in the room. We hear the best speakers in the state at these committee meetings; and as both sides are represented there is often some brilliant cross-firing which everybody enjoys. Ex-Judge Dwyer of Milwaukee was speaking for the Northwestern Insurance Co. the other afternoon. He looks like ex-Senator Vilas, and was formerly a federal district judge until an offer of three or four times the salary took him into the insurance world as counsel.

Addresses in the Evening.

Often in the evening there is something well worth hearing. Tonight Superintendent Harvey will gather both branches of the legislature to hear him and others in the matter of his proposed reform of country schools.

The other night Senator McGillivray held the senate chamber crowded with people in advocacy of his bill to distribute patronage of the state according to population. "Mac" is one of the liveliest of the whole thirty-three. He was born in Canada, but has been in Black River Falls since 1866. He is a manufacturer. He has been in the assembly and senate continuously since 1890 and is identified with anti-trust bills and farmer legislation.

Ex-Gov. Peck and the Bell Boy.

I found ex-Governor Peck in the wash-room of a hotel the other day. He was talking with a bell boy he probably had not seen for a year.

"I thought you were going to get out of this business," the governor said. "You'll never amount to anything climbing upstairs and carrying ice water. You told me you were going into business—going to get into a store of some sort."

The boy looked half-ashamed, as if he had buried his one talent and spent the time since Governor Peck's departure smoking cigarettes.

"I didn't have the price," he stammered. Peck buried his face and white goatee in a towel and looked as if he believed such a spiritless boy would never be mayor of Milwaukee, to say nothing of being a governor for four years.

He told me he enjoyed lecturing and the Southern Lyceum bureau was to put him to work again in March. He opened up in a Tennessee city and had 4,000 people in a big auditorium. The manager sent the jaitor to the back of the top gallery and he could hear every word. He was introduced by a Democratic congressman, and such a handsome audience he had never seen. His subject was "Boys." He is fond of them. He says most people are parents of boys and only one in a hundred don't love boys. His books are still selling and he has a royalty of $50 a month on the play in which the bad boy worries the grocer. Ex-Governor Peck is the most unaffected good fellow in the world. It is impossible not to love him.

Eau Claire's W. C. T. U. Home.

A little pamphlet sent out by the home to promote the chances of getting the $5,000 bears the suggestive catch phrase:

"It is easy to turn our eyes away from ugly sights and to consider ourselves refined." One of Charles Kingsley's pearls of thought. The directors are one from each congressional district. The wife of Editor Raymer of the Madison Democrat represents this section. The pamphlet sets forth that the home was founded eleven years ago, as a lodging house, and has done a good deal to interest respectable people in the fallen.

Up to Jan. 1, 1899, the number who have been under the care of the home for six months or one year was 315. Over 200 were received temporarily. There were 207 children born and the deaths included five adults and 106 children. The large death rate (37 per cent.) always surprises those uninformed as to institutions to care for young wayward mothers. The average death rate is shown to be 50 per cent. in such institutions. Many causes conspire to bring about this result. In the first place, unsuccessful attempts to destroy so many of these little lives have destroyed, in large measure, their vitality, and they live only a few weeks and fade away. In the second place, the constant strain upon the nerves of these mothers, especially until they have found a place of shelter among friends is another great cause of weakened vitality in the children. Ante-natal conditions account for fully three-fourths of the death rate in the home.

ORLANDO BURNETT.

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

King and Queen Go to Biarritz—Prince Gustaf to Reside in Norway Awhile. Baron Cederstrom Becomes a British Subject—Interparliamentary Peace Congress—Bjornson on the Czar's Proposal. Butchers' Strike in Copenhagen Ended. Seamstresses Also Win.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

Ludvig Josephson, a well known theatrical leader in Sweden, is dead.

Carl Dandelius, a deserter, has been sentenced to three months imprisonment.

"Polismastaren" Rubenson has tendered his resignation with an application for pension.

"Kommendor" Louis Palmer will succeed Admiral Peyron as chef of the "Marinforvaltning."

The riksdag has made an appropriation of 10,000 crowns for Swedish seamen in foreign ports.

J. A. Almquist, Ph. D., "amanuensis" in the "riksarkivet," has been appointed vice arcivarius in the royal palace.

King Oscar and the queen have left by special train for Biarritz, two months earlier than the king at first expected.

During 1898 not less than 286,595 persons were given lodging and food at various times by the Salvation Army of this city.

Baron Cederstrom, Adelina Patti's husband, has become a British subject. The prima donna has also become a British subject.

A bachelors' hotel, on the English plan, will soon be erected in this city and will be under the management of Bank Director J. H. Palme.

Gustaf Koch, a lieutenant in the army of Congo, South Africa, is dead. The deceased was a native of Dalsland, and entered the army of Congo in 1897.

Christian Lundeberg has been appointed speaker of the Forsta Kammaren of the riksdag to succeed Captain C. E. Casparsson, who died Feb. 1.

For the first time in his life Crown Prince Gustaf is to take up his residence in Norway. He has left Stockholm for a month's stay in the western peninsula. The departure is said to have been taken from motives of policy.

The Turkish press seems to pay little Sweden, its king and industries, considerable attention of late. On King Oscar's 70th birthday the dailies of Constantinople devoted their first pages illustrated, to Sweden and King Oscar.

The Prussian lieutenant general, P. von Wiebahn, recently arrived at Stockholm and is assisting Prince Bernadotte in a series of evangelist meetings in the city. General P. von Wiebahn, like Prince Bernadotte, is interested in missionary work.

A. F. Cavalli-Holmgren has purchased the "Allmannia" Life Insurance Company's property at Kungstradgardsgaton 18 for 600,000 crowns. The same property was purchased by the "Allmannia" Life Insurance company in 1894 for 500,000 crowns.

Not less than 50,000 wheels have already been shipped into Sweden from foreign countries. The greater number of these were shipped from America and Germany. Besides these about 20,000 wheels of Swedish make have been placed on the market.

General Sven Lagerberg, while paying a visit at the Dardel residence on Arsenal street, a few days ago, fell down a flight of stairs and seriously fractured his right leg. The old general will, according to a report from his physician, be confined to his bed for a month.

The "Hallandsposten" proposes that Dr. Sven Hedin be honored with a "national donation" which would make him comfortable during the remainder of his life. Sweden owes much to Sven Hedin and the proposition has received universal approval throughout the Swedish press.

Manufacturers in Southern Sweden are much disturbed over the prospect of general labor troubles. The trades in Malmo, Helsingborg and Sundsvall already have undertaken a concerted strike for higher wages, and many factories, unable to fill the places of the strikers, are closed.

Morgenblad says that arrangements have been completed by which a sealing vessel will search Franz Josef Land for Walter Wellman and the members of his expedition to Greenland, unless the explorers return shortly. The Wellman expedition left Tromsoe, Norway, June 26 last for the purpose of exploring the arctic regions, and after stopping at Solombia, near Archangel, the party sailed for Franz-Joseph Land. On July 10 the Fridtjef, the steam whaler having on board Wellman and his companions, arrived at Vardoe, and, after taking on coal, the expedition left for the North on the following day. In the party are Prof. James H. Gove, of Columbia university; Lieut. Evelyn B. Baldwin, Dr. Edward Honfina, Iuriof Harland and several Norwegian scientists.

Gothenburg.

Another Odd Fellow's lodge has recently been organized in Gothenburg.

The trial trips of the protected cruiser "Niord" were successful in every respect.

A new telephone line between Gothenburg and Stockholm is now in operation.

Anders B. Wahlgren, "kamrer" of the "Lindstromska" organization, is dead, aged 80 years.

Permilla Tufresson, convicted of having murdered her infant child, has received a life sentence.

Influenza is raging in Gothenburg. Eight hundred cases have been reported to the board of health.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

Judge Omholt has been chosen editor-in-chief of the "Dagbladet."

Feb. 1 there were 2,044 cases of influenza registered in Christiania.

The almshouse at Eidsvold was totally destroyed by fire on the evening of Feb. 6. Two persons were burned to death.

Henrik Clausen, the playwright, will tour America and England next year, placing on the boards his "Fanden i Nolden."

P. Oltesen, for a number of years principal of the Kristiania Kathedralskole, died at his home in this city, aged 66 years.

Captain Hjalmar Linthoe, a well-known figure in military circles of the city died from heart disease Feb. 2. The deceased was born in 1853.

The much spoken of "Sangerfest" will take place in Skien about Easter time. Large delegations of singers from Christiania, Trondhjem, Bergen and other cities are expected.

The old Ulstein Klosterkirke will, according to a recent decision of the storthing, be renovated at the expense of the government. The cloister church is to remain as a relic of ancient times.

Petter Egge's production "Faddergaven" was given at the Royal Opera in Copenhagen to a very large and appreciative audience about two weeks ago. The play was exceedinffly well received in the Danish capitol and will be given there again in a short time.

The interparliamentary peace congress will convene, as before mentioned, in Christiania during the coming summer. About 200 foreign peace agitators and their ladies are expected. A very interesting programme has been arranged, consisting of a series of "fests" and excursions—which, by the way, will be rather expensive ones—and there is pending before the storthing a proposition calling for 50,000 crowns to defray expenses. The proposed appropriation has called forth a storm of complaints in the "Hoire" press, which maintains that it is money lavishly and uselessly spent.

In Mr. Stead's magazine, "War Against War," a letter from the pen of Bjornson has been published, in which he gives the following as his opinion of the coming peace congress in Norway:

"Owing to the greedy desire of conquest on the part of the powers, I have my grave doubts regarding the practical results gained through the peace congress. I am, however, of the opinion that if the small countries would unite in an effort to free themselves from this "Krigshelvede" (Hell War) they would receive the assistance of the Russian czar."

Mr. Stead has also published Dr. Nansen's ideas of peace. Says the explorer: "Real civilization can never become perfected before all nations will begin to realize that it is nobler to conquer nature than themselves."

Bergen.

A strong earthquake was felt in Bergen and all along the Voss railroad, Jan. 31. No casualties were reported.

The 25th anniversary of the public library of Bergen was celebrated Feb. 2. The library was started with 15,000 volumes and has now 80,000 volumes, with a capital of 18,000 crowns.

The rebuilding of the Bergen-Voss railroad has been commenced. Work on the tunnel near Hyvingen has also been commenced and it is expected that the road will be open for general traffic by June 1.

Trondhjem.

The population of Trondhjem was 36,000 on Jan. 1, 1899, according to the census then taken.

Robert Dave, director of the Dahls brewery of this city, has donated 1,000 crowns to the Nansen fund. Another donor has anonymously given 5,000 crowns.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

A brewery will, in the near future, be erected in Thisted at a cost of 100,000 crowns.

The Empress Dagmar is an expected guest at the royal palace in the very near future.

Rasmus Sorensen of Balle has sold his large country estate to Johannes Jensen for 50,000 crowns.

During the years 1897-98, 1,035,149 barrels of beer were made in Denmark. This was untaxed beer at that.

The veterinary surgeons of Denmark held their annual meeting in this city Feb. 8 to 10. About 300 delegates were present.

The ousting of the Danes in North Schleswig appears to continue. Recently 19 persons, all living in Hadersleben, have been shown out of the country.

Erik Bogh, the poet, has resigned from the censorship at "Det Kongeligo Theater." Bogh, who was born in 1832, was appointed censor at the Royal opera many years ago.

The butchers' strike in Copenhagen began Jan. 31 and has been very stubbornly maintained until very recently, when satisfactory agreements were arrived at between employer and employe.

According to the "Politiken" a Danish-American Steamship company is about to be organized. Negotiations are already under way and prospects are that the company with a large capital backing it, will be organized during the latter part of the present month.

"The 1,000 women's strike" in this city is now at an end. The seamstresses had their way and having effected a union they are now enabled to somewhat protect their rights. Their wages were increased Feb. 15. During their struggle it appears that the plucky girls have had people in general on their side so it may be said the victory was easily gained. Public opinion and the entire Danish press were in their favor and would no doubt defend them again.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN

AN ASPARAGUS BED.

How to Make It—Early Spring the Best Time—Plants From Seed.

Early spring is the generally accepted and best time for setting out asparagus plants, though the planting can be postponed for several weeks, owing to the roots being very succulent, without the injury which would befall many other vegetables. But early planting is certainly to be recommended if the soil can be properly prepared. The crowns or tops of the plants should be set about three inches below the surface of the ground. This is the depth for average soils, though in light ones deeper plantings are often made.

Asparagus delights in deep, rich, preferably sandy, loam. Deep and thorough pulverization of the soil and incorporation into it of well decomposed horse manure—the more the better—are all important points in asparagus culture. If only a small bed for private use is contemplated, it would pay to double dig or trench the soil two feet or more, mixing some of the above manure with each layer of the soil as it is turned over. If, however, the planting is to be on a larger scale, deep plowing (manure being first evenly spread), followed by subsoiling, will suffice. A manure spreader will apply the manure in the best possible manner, as it thoroughly disintegrates it and disperses it evenly. Practical growers do not agree as to the age of plants for setting, whether they should be one or two years old; but, as the advocates of each seem to attain equally good results, there would not appear to be much choice.

In large plantations one year old roots are generally used as being less expensive, and if well grown are undoubtedly preferable to stunted two year old plants. For a kitchen garden the latter, since they give quicker returns, would be perhaps advisable. The feeling as to the pocketbook must determine the matter. In market gardens the rows usually stand four or five feet apart, with plants two or three feet in the rows. The greater the distance between the plants the larger and stronger will be the shoots and the longer will the bed produce profitably 20 years or more if well made in the first instance and afterward regularly manured. A plan often adopted in private gardens is to form beds five feet wide, setting three rows of plants in each, one in the middle and the other two 18 inches on either side of it, plants to be set a foot apart in the rows or wider if thought desirable. There should be paths two feet wide between the beds, so that all operations can be handily performed. In large beds it is well to run a weeder or light smoothing harrow over the surface a week or ten days after setting, which will destroy any germinating weeds, repeating at intervals until the plants begin to grow, when the cultivator should be used—carefully at first. In small beds a steel garden rake will answer the purpose until hoeing becomes necessary.

In addition to the foregoing The Country Gentleman tells how to raise plants and combat the asparagus beetle. The seed bed should be carefully prepared as advised above. The seed should be sown early in the spring in rows a foot apart with seed an inch apart in the rows. Perfect freedom from weeds is required, as the delicate young plants are easily smothered, and frequent hoeing is necessary to keep them growing and to form an earth mulch during the hot summer months.

The following spring the plants may be set in a permanent bed. By giving proper attention to them these self-raised 1-year-old plants will be better and stronger than the average of 2-year-old plants usually procurable by purchase. A light cutting of shoots may be made the second year after setting and the year following, and thereafter a full one. The asparagus beetle, yearly increasing in numbers, must be watched for. If found to be present, especially in newly made beds, the plants must be dusted at intervals during the season with a mixture of paris green and plaster.

Fire or Hot Air Bed.

In some parts of southern New Jersey what is known as a fire bed or hot air bed is used, in which fire takes the place of fermenting manure. This has a fire pit at one end of the frame, with a hot air flue, which is also the smoke flue, gradually sloping up to the other end, where it passes into the chimney. A bed of this sort is described as 12 feet wide and 60 feet long, having the furnace about four feet below the surface, 2 feet high and 18 inches wide, with an 8 inch terra cotta flue. The seed bed is supported by rafters four feet apart, on which boards are laid. The bed is a foot deep over the fire and six inches deep at the opposite end. The bed is covered with two rows of sash. Sometimes muslin or plant bed cloth is used in place of glass. This style of bed appears to be used quite largely for starting sweet potatoes, says The Rural New Yorker.

Contrary to Popular Belief.

Corn thickly sown in an experiment at the Michigan station contained but little more water than where the stalks were larger and farther apart. It is the popular belief that where corn is planted so thick that the stalks are thereby made small and weak the crop is "watery." The results of this experiment do not confirm the belief. The corn was drilled with an ordinary grain drill, every tube sowing. The rows were therefore but seven inches apart.

Experiences are not wanting to indicate the value of a means of irrigation at critical periods even in sections where the natural water supply is usually abundant.

SOWING CLOVER SEED.

When to Sow—What to Seed With. Best Clover For All Purposes.

The question is often asked, When is the best time to sow clover seed? Premising that this depends altogether upon conditions and cannot be answered, a Michigan correspondent of the Ohio Farmer nevertheless presents some useful information bearing upon the question as follows: The earliness or lateness of the season has much to do with it. Then the nature of the soil cuts an important part. Some years it may do to sow in February, but most usually in March, and in our latitude often not before the 1st of April. We don't wish to sow until the snow is gone and the ground bare and exposed. We want the ground frozen so it is well honeycombed. Last spring such conditions did not come until about the 10th of April. Then they were perfect for only two or three mornings. But we took advantage of those two mornings. We kept the machine clicking as fast as we could and got done before the wind blew too hard. This proved to be our only good chance. The ground was heaved apart so nicely that the seeds seemed to keep jumping around until they found a crevice to fall into. Then the ground thawed out and covered them nicely.

Now, this is all right for our soil, a clay loam that will freeze apart. And on such soil we think that early sowing is safest, taking one season with another. We don't think there are many failures from freezing the young plant. In fact we know there are more failures from late sowing than from freezing the young plant. We have practiced early sowing for a good many years and have never had any seed injured by freezing.

But for a sandy soil that doesn't freeze apart as a clay loam does we think that later sowing is better. Wait until the ground will hold up a team without injury from tramping; then after the seed is sown go over with a light harrow and harrow it well. It won't hurt the wheat, but on the contrary will do it good. I know one man who has a sandy soil, and he takes his grain drill with a seeder attachment in front of the hoes and goes right over his wheat across the drill marks. Why, he plows right through the wheat, and it looks as if he were doing a lot of injury. But not so, for the wheat seems to soon start up with vigor. Of course he sets his drill hoes to run shallow.

We invariably sow our clover on our field in wheat. Rye is excellent to seed with, and I am told that barley is good to seed with. But with barley the ground should be plowed in the fall to insure a firm seed bed. This will hold moisture better, and the young clover plant will not suffer so much from the drought. One reason why barley is good to seed with is that the straw grows short and thin and does not shade the ground so much as do some other grains. We find oats the most unsatisfactory crop to sow clover in. With us it is almost certain death to the young clover plant. The clover comes up and starts well, but the growth of the straw and the ripening of the grain rob the soil of so much moisture that the clover perishes. If we have plenty of rains, the oats are so heavy that the clover is smothered out. In some fields the humus and fertility are so far gone that a crop of clover cannot be grown with another crop, and so has to be sown alone.

If ground is in good condition and fertile, four quarts of seed to the acre is about right, but from five to six quarts will be none to much if ground is somewhat thin.

Medium red clover is the best for all purposes. It will make the best hay and is good to fertilize. Mammoth clover is as good to fertilize as medium, but not so good for hay. Alsike is good for hay, but not so good as a fertilizer, as it is a surface feeder. It will stand to be sown on lower and wet land better than the other clovers. Crimson clover is a good fertilizer and makes good hay, but is not adapted to this climate and is not sure to stand the winter. This has proved to be the case in our neighborhood.

While a little timothy hay looks well mixed in with the clover, and it may be relished as well by the stock, and perhaps a little better, for the good of our land we do not sow any, but prefer the clear clover. You can't take a crop of timothy hay from your land without making it poorer, and you can't take a crop of clover hay from it without making it better. So we conclude that the less timothy we have the better we are off. Nothing will run a farm down much faster than a continual cropping of timothy without putting anything back.

Sugaring Notes From The Farm Journal.

The maple sugar season opens in March. Are sap things ready? Is there a plentiful supply of dry wood in the sugar house?

Storage tubs should be given a coat of paint as often as once in two years, long enough before using to get thoroughly dry.

Better not invest much money in sugar beet industry and neglect the maple orchard on your own farm.

Properly managed, maple sugar or sirup manufacture is more profitable than dairying.

Best quality of maple sweet can only be obtained by careful painstaking in every detail and getting the sap from the tree to the sirup can as quickly as possible.

In tapping do not bore too deep, as you may strike old, decaying wood. Most of the sap flows near the bark.

Durable Trees of the West.

The more durable trees of the Rocky mountain region are the red cedar, pinon, foxtail pine, Douglas spruce and western larch.

On the Pacific slope the more durable trees are the yew, redwood, Pacific arbor vitæ, yellow cedar, Port Orford cedar, canyon live oak and Pacific post oak.—F. Roth.

CELERY CULTURE.

Soil, Fertilizer, Seed Germination, Young Plants, In the Field, Etc.

The selection of soil in the culture of celery for profit is of great importance. The best soil is a deep black muck with an open, porous subsoil. The soil should be at least 16 or 18 inches deep, and a heavy clay subsoil, unless below the depth mentioned, should be avoided, as it will interfere with satisfactory banking of the crop. The swales or sloughs found on almost every farm when drained and broken up into a state of fine tilth make excellent celery land and might be made the most profitable part of the farm. The lack of such soils as above mentioned need not deter any one from growing the crop for home use, for, though somewhat at the mercy of the weather, celery grown in uplands is more solid, keeps longer and is less liable to suffer from frost than the more succulent growth on black soils, and good results may be expected from any rich garden soil. In any case most thorough pulverizing is necessary, and the whole field should be prepared as for a garden seed bed.

In most celery growing districts stable manure is preferred for fertilizer if it is obtainable. From 30 to 60 two horse loads of well rotted manure are applied per acre and at once turned under to a depth of five or six inches. In case the manure is not well rotted or the supply is limited, some growers make a trench six or eight inches deep and after putting in about three inches of manure fill with soil before setting the plants. Concentrated fertilizer may be used if an occasional crop of clover is plowed under to supply humus. Nitrate of soda is specially valuable.

Celery seed at best is uncertain in its germinative power, and unless the conditions are favorable the percentage of germination is usually low. In general we may count upon from 5,000 to 10,000 plants from an ounce of seed.

For early celery the seed is sown in a mild hotbed or flats in the greenhouse about March 1 to 15. For the home garden, if no hotbed is available, seed may be sown in rich, sandy soil in a shallow box and placed in the kitchen window. In any case cover the seed very lightly—not more than one-sixteenth of an inch—and keep the soil moderately moist, but not wet. Many persons practice covering the surface with paper or boards till the seeds begin to sprout. It is also well to soak the seeds in warm water for a few hours before sowing. There is little doubt that, as a rule, better results will be obtained in germinating most vegetable seeds if the soil is kept only moderately wet. Seeds must have air as well as moisture in order to germinate.

As the young plants begin to develop transplant them into rows three inches apart, leaving about a half inch space between the plants. In case some of the plants become too large before the ground is suitable for setting them in the field they may be sheared back without harm. The process of "hardening off" should, of course, be observed. By this we mean that the plants should gradually be made accustomed to lower temperature before removal to the field.

For the main crop the seed is sown out of doors from the middle of April to the 1st of June. In this case a sheltered location is chosen, a fine seedbed is prepared and the seed sown broadcast and lightly raked in or sown thinly in drills and simply rolled. It is then well to provide a screen of lath or brush to protect the young plants and prevent destruction of the seed. If the plants are thinned somewhat in weeding and are sheared back as they begin to grow too large, transplanting may sometimes be dispensed with, but the plants are better if handled once as described above.

The plants for the main crop will be ready to transfer to the field early in July. They are usually placed six inches apart in rows five feet distant. The old practice of setting the plants in trenches is little followed at the present time. If the rows are sufficiently far apart, the after culture is best done with a horse, but in no case should deep cultivation be permitted, as the roots extend through all the space between the rows and should not be disturbed. In short, until time of "handling," the culture need not be essentially different from that given to potatoes.

For early use the plants started in March may be transferred to the open ground about the 1st of June, says Professor W. M. Munson, from whose comprehensive and useful article on celery, in the last report of the Maine station, the foregoing is reproduced.

News and Notes.

A prominent tobacco man of New York is quoted by an exchange to the effect that there need be no fear in the United States of competition from the Philippine tobacco industry. We will sell them infinitely more than we will ever buy of them. Manila has the flavor among tobaccos which the beet has among vegetables—rather earthy. It is heavy in type and makes the smoker sleepy; in short, it is not the type our people prefer.

Fifty young women are now receiving instruction in scientific farming at the Minneapolis College of Agriculture.

The Torrens system of land transfers has received some commendation from the agricultural press and is certainly a matter of interest to farmers if, as is claimed, it reduces the expense of a land transfer by simplifying the process and adds to the security of the title.

Instances of the introduction of a cheap but efficient telephone service in farming neighborhoods are being more frequently reported and this means of bringing farm homes in touch with one another and with near towns is evidently on the increase.

Some of the dissatisfaction expressed with bordeaux mixture may be due to using it too old.